

INTERPRETER

APRIL/MAY/JUNE-1973

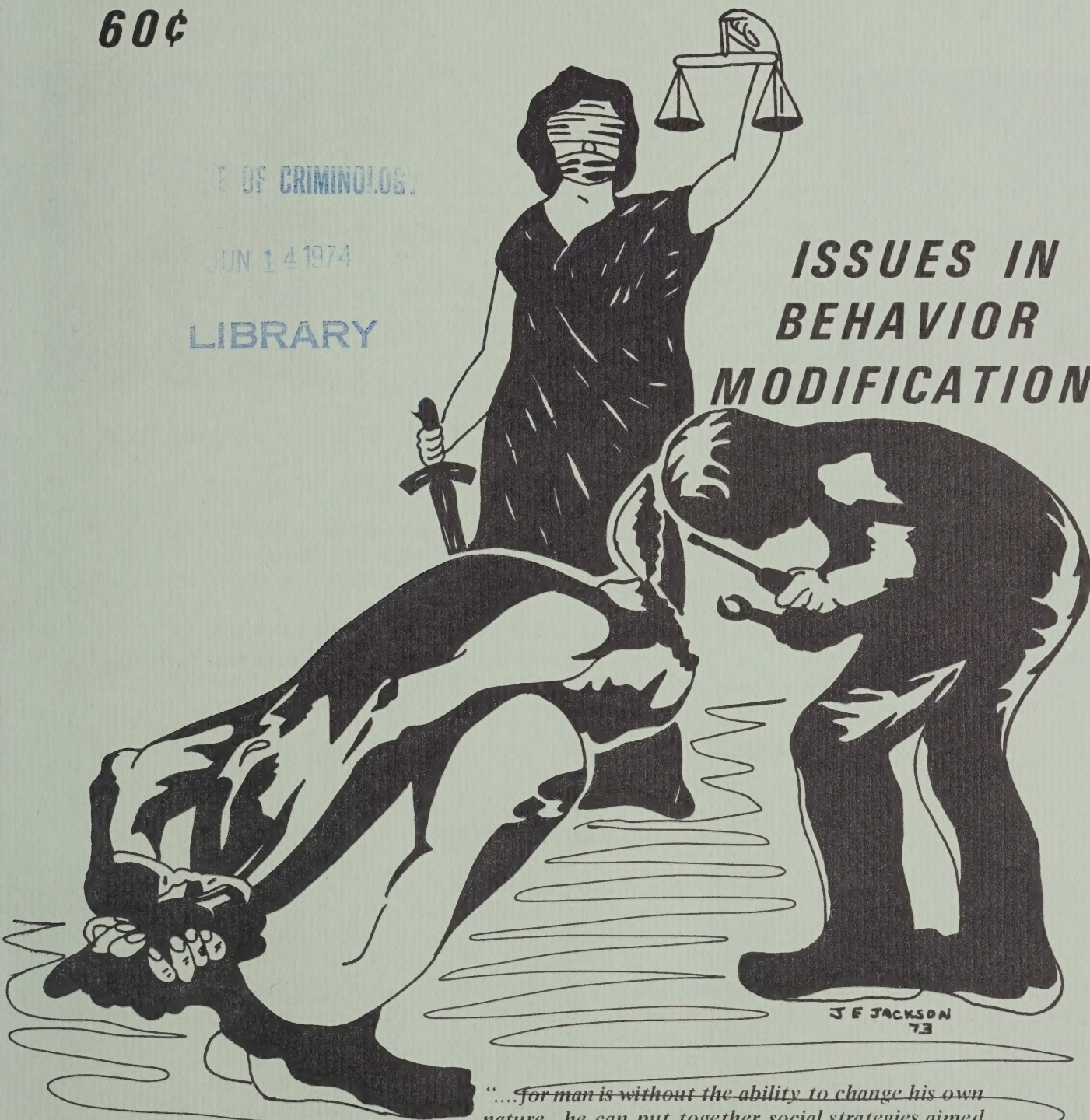
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JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY

JUN 14 1974

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ISSUES IN BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION



"...for man is without the ability to change his own nature...he can put together social strategies aimed at re-education, behavioral modification, and the elimination of economic competitiveness, and yet when the plan has been tried...it is categorized as an experiment or trial involvement -- because it doesn't work."
Luberta Moore

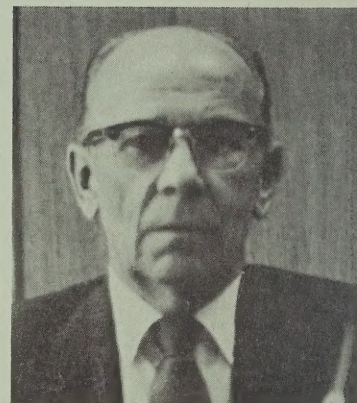


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INTERPRETER

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EDITORIAL

In our last/first issue of The Interpreter, we were lacking -- among other things -- a specific theme in which we would focus direct attention upon an issue and address ourselves to that issue in a manner that would make our message relevant to the reader -- on whatever plane he/she may be.

Rather than waste picas (space) cleaning up on what we didn't do.... well, this time we have a theme, and through the cooperative efforts of my cohorts, The Interpreter will attempt to make *Behavior Modification* relevant, to barge in on the sleeping, to inform the curious; and to provoke the consciousness of the inactive.

Somewhere in this publication we hope to reach the people -- not many, necessarily, but individuals who are on the verge of making a decision as to whether or not they will join our struggle. One recruit is an hundred-percent increase -- if one doesn't average it into the inactive potential of the thousands who recognize our conditions but prefer not to make a decision. And one recruit becomes a qualified recruiter, etc.

The Interpreter has a reservoir of 'experts' to dip off into, though the term 'expert' becomes relative to what the expert is an expert at doing. We are not necessarily expert writers or criminologists, but we happen to know that criminal scientists gather their data from us -- the prisoner. We are the experts, and I think it would be more than unfair of a Penal Reform Committee to attempt a positive approach at corrections without first consulting the experts.

'Unfair' seems pitifully naive when you trip on how some prison inmates across the country will eventually, if not already, undergo a surgical or chemical lobotomy, electroshock, psychotherapy, or some other attack upon their humanity -- with or without their permission.

The most unconquerable reality facing all strugglers is the fact that we are not dealing with an issue that can be resolved through moralistic, ethical, or humanistic appeals. If these avenues were open for review, prisons would

not exist as an eyesore to America's virtues, they would prove to be logically inconsistent with some of the philosophies that Americans generally respect and take stock in; and society would have recognized, long ago, what it was doing to human beings, and would have stopped.

However, the masses of people are emotionalists. They choose their leaders with their hearts, and make decisions when they are emotionally stimulated. Perhaps someone will find something as emotionally stimulating in our theme as the people do when they are hypno/media-tized by the Daily News: "Vicious killer did so and so." Curiously, when is killing not vicious? And why is lobotomy, chemotherapy (semi-death) not looked upon as a form of vicious, but slow, killing?

In spite of the, sometimes, disheartening realities of deaf ears, mute voices and apathetic antagonists, we go forward, trying to 'make our message relevant -- if we don't, we lose...

mdb

"The behaviorial traits in a man are reflected in whether or not he chose to steal the whole pie or nibble on its crumbs...but then without the nibbling and the thievery, there would be no Capitalism."

The warnings are clear - application of medical social therapy, first to socially deviant captive populations: the prisoners, the children, the aged, the drug users; and finally to all categories of social dissent.

INTERject.....

STOP START

For the benefit of those (prisoners and otherwise) who have not yet snapped to the reality of what prison is all about, or that there are some people involved in the whole life-negating process that are not playing; that are just as serious about destroying life as we are about holding on to it, the following letter/plea brings to the attention some of the strong brothers who were caught up in the machinery of social control. It is my personal hope that the reader will come to recognize that the struggle against such atrocities is not an individual one. It is, and should be, a collective struggle, for the only effective weapon is power, and the most effective manifestation of power is people. ed.



'You ain't rehabilitated until I SAY you're rehabilitated!' (Reese, Mo. St.Pen.)

Reprinted from The Bird, Atlanta, Georgia -- May 21, 1973.

Dear Bird;

Support the START brothers. Edward Sanchez, Gerard Wilson, William Ruiz, Forrest Gustave, and Gerald McDonald are five federal prisoners in their third month of striking and non-cooperation with the US Bureau of Prisons' controversial START program, a behavior modification program which, in reality, is none other than a mind control unit designed to further oppress minority groups and politically aware prisoners. We have stood strong despite official retaliation for the strike, including physical beatings, schackling, half-rations of food, drug assaults, daily harrassments, etc. The START brother's aims are to stop the START program or get it made voluntary. At present there are 14 men in START. Out of 14, five are black, two Chicano, five white, two are gay. It is clear who is to suffer by this program. The START brothers need your help.

As common people, we make our plea to the common people. Prisoners are people, the prisoner's struggle is the people's struggle. If you wish to help, please write: Director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, Norman A. Carlson, Dept. of Justice, Wash., D.C. 20537. Congressmen Bernie Sisk, Ronald Delums, and Charles Rangel, U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Wash., D.C. 20515. U.S. Magistrate, U.S. District Court, Western Dist. of Missouri, Springfield, Missouri 65801. Letters of support and solidarity should be written and addressed individually to the above named inmates at PO Box 4000, Springfield, Missouri 65802.

To The START Brothers;

And anyone else who might be human sacrifices to the almighty 'Buck' It is tragic that it must go down like this, and in the midst of so many faded out screams of prisoner anguish, it is also tragic that your dilemma has incited no higher elevation of consciousness -- in prisoners and freepeople. As for any comfort, those of us who crowd under one umbrella in anticipation of the impending storm can offer little solace. Our fate is the same as long as we continue to look upon your situation as merely an unfortunante state of affairs.

However, be assured that there is someone who recognizes the extent of your condition, where it's coming from, and that your struggles can never end in submission if you do not submit. What can we offer, then? Solidarity, Brothers. Unity, in the sense that if there is one among us who can relate to your situation, then you, at least, do not stand without a shadow. But a shadow is not power. And that makes it difficult for us to offer anything else.

This assault upon what remnants of humanity you are left with predetermines our course of action, it maps out our course, and tells us where to begin trying to help you. Our foremost priority is educating the uninformed to what it's all about. The facts should serve as a stimulus. Unity is an inseparable priority, because we can only survive the onslaught by not allowing ourselves to become isolated. Evidently this is what happened in your cases. Our only hope is to mend the breakage in the chain that binds us together.

Hold On! *mdb*

PROFILE

by M.D. Bass



NEWS
NEWS
NEWS
NEWS
NEWS

SOUTHERN COLORADO
NEWS SERVICES DEPARTMENT (303)

CSP INMATE EARNS DEGREE

PUEBLO, COLO. -- Grad

State College student it was
in this year's list of graduates
of the Colorado State Penitentiary

John Gift, 32, an inmate

One of the rarest of all opportunities in the prison is being able to start a day off with some kind of pleasantry. And John Kenneth Gift is one of the few prisoners at C.S.P. who can reverse the makings for what may start off to be another foul penitentiary day -- provided, of course, he's had access to his only two vices: a cup of coffee and a Camel. "They are," he tells me, "in a sense, an escape; one of the few things I've managed to retain from the outside, and no one tells me that I can't smoke or drink coffee."

John's been here over eight years working on a 70 years-to-life sentence for second-degree murder. But to know John, and the way he represents himself, one would never think that his only hope for parole is in 1996. "Suffering, to me," he says, "is only physical, because I don't allow it to be mental." Perhaps that's why when The Editor makes his frequent trips to the print shop, that's exactly what they turn out to be: 'trips'. But aside from the 'signifying' and the comedy, John takes care of plenty business in the print

shop, where he initially began -- some 8½ years ago -- as a "general flunky," and now has managed to have a hand in just about everything coming in and going out of the print shop -- including The Interpreter. Since he's been here, John's worked with The Interpreter in some capacity or another since its inception. Not only can I depend on him, as editors before me could, for assistance, but I can look to him for technical advice and innovation in areas where imagination is not enough for all the work that goes into the magazine. He believes that "poor people and convicts have always been the masters of invention," and "making do with watcha got."

In the area of Self-Help, John has been an active member of the *Progressors*, served as its President for two years, and is presently its treasurer. He was an honorary member of the *Life Term Prisoners Union*; but eventually gave up the group for college. He is also a *Dale Carnegie* graduate, was on the *Crime Prevention Teen Program* for two years, and is the inmate representative for the ESCAPE fund. When he isn't reading, he spends his spare time working with metal.

Now comes the good part. I get to write about someone making history. John will be the first inmate in the history of the institution to receive any kind of college degree. And even though he thinks an Associates Degree in Broad Area Behavioral/Social Science isn't a whole lot to shout about, it is when you think about all the changes he had to go through to get it.

First, he had to get a college program started. John and a few more 'masters of invention' were instrumental in setting up C.S.P.'s first college program in 1967. He remembers that "the first professor to walk through the prison's gates was Professor Whitsett from Southern Colorado State College -- all blurry-eyed and nervous," who was to instruct Freshman English. Other classes for the first semester of study included Introductory to Sociology, Astronomy, and Pre-Calculus Algebra. "It took me six years to get it," John relates, "but that was on a hit-and-miss basis," perhaps because there are no funds being allocated for a college program at C.S.P., and it survives now only on the prayers of those who are concerned, and donations from the veterans who attend college on V.A. benefits. But in spite of it all, John has managed to accumulate 21 hours from Adams State and 73 hours from Southern Colorado State College while holding down a strong B average.

Considering all the usual obstacles, and the regular hang-ups of being a confined man, John has accomplished quite a bit -- above and far beyond what is normally accomplished in any prison situation. Had he merely accepted his fate as sealed, or had he chosen to just do his time, not only would he have made himself miserable trying to do 70 'joint' years', but he would have sealed the fates of many other convicts who can now explore the depths of their own positive potentials.

I asked John about his growth and his philosophies on life in relation to the prison experience. He relates: "I have matured, I have also mellowed, but the cause and effect of my early life are still there, and I've just accepted it as part of life. I've learned patience, tolerance, and that prison is a waste of talent and energies. But I've also learned that you are the one who has to reach out to opportunity and life -- and hold on to it."

The most curious thing to me is how to encourage a man who, in relation to time, seems to be doing from now on, and almost needs no encouragement. All I can say is he's handling it. But I sure hope that John can give the State some of that time back. There must be a point at which punishment wrings out the last drop of potential and leaves its victim limp and barren. John does not need encouragement, he needs power. *end*

"LOCO'S DREAM"

Through eight years of our movement it is very difficult to visualize our progress, and to review what is already known (but not in use) seems to be so easy, but apparently so hard to start. Let's recap on the words of our organizers.

We must stop fighting amongst ourselves, we must learn to unite for the betterment of our "Raza". We must use our energy to educate ourselves so that we can motivate our "Carnalitos" and our people, show them the need for education; show them the way to a better life. We can show our "Carnalitos" how to stay out of prison, show them the waste of prisons, for "who" can show our "Carnalitos y carnalitas" better than us "Pintos" who know and have lived this life for years-and have many more years to go. Sometimes it is very hard to get the point across to the people who have never lived a life such as ours.

How long must we continue to rip apart the rope that binds our people? How long must we continue to sacrifice our leaders so that one can go free? Free to relax in the fantasy world where troubles are few, where obstacles become loly-pops; where the atmosphere sweetens the air, and where our women can be women, and man can be man without worrying about the Smith family next door. But back to reality, which is now, today is the first day of the rest of your life, and if it takes eight more years, we will continue to awaken the "loco's from the dream"-----by Dave Lopez.

BLACK STUDIES

ON BECOMING AWARE

by M.D. Bass



Standing: Robert "Scandolius" Wells

The Black Studies class is a positive experience. It is an experience in learning -- where Black prisoners have been coming together and starting to make certain connections between who they are and how it is they came to be where they are. It all comes under the heading of becoming 'aware'.

This experience, like any positive experience in captivity, was self-emanating. The idea for a Black Studies class came from the head of a Brother who had recognized the need

for inmates getting their heads together. Brother Sinuhe Britton, formerly an inmate instructor for C.S.P.'s educational program, started the class in the Fall of 1972 with the assistance of Mr. Jack Ludlow, head of the Education Department. Mr. Ludlow has been very cooperative in supplying the class with a meeting place and such materials as books, and visual aids, etc., but the curriculum for study was set up by Sinuhe, who also taught the class. He initially intended the class to be a

Black History class, but realized that Black History would have little meaning without a fundamental knowledge of Black 'present'. The class has since expanded not only its course of study, but also its perimeters: it is now open to all inmates who want to expand their consciousness.

While the class is limited to only one night a week, it still manages to attract a regular attendance (18 to 25 students), and at the end of each course -- usually about 3 months -- each stu-

dent who completes the course receives a certificate to that effect.

When Sinuhe left "the walls" to go to medium security, he left the class in good hands. Robert Wells, another 'down' Brother who has come to recognize the value of education, stepped forward and accepted the responsibility of heading the Black Studies class. He says: "The class is open to anyone who is not content to lay on the sidelines and wonder what it's all about. Our purpose is to try to make inmates more aware of themselves, or at least provide an exposure to certain things that will help them become more aware of their conditions."

"Scan" (short for "Scandolius"), as he is called most often, makes it relevant. He also has a special talent for relating whatever message there is in terms that are common to the people, and the people find that learning does not have to be a drag when you tell it like it is. What difference does it make if Mansa Musa (a Black Emperor) had a "fat bankroll" or was economically stable? "It makes a difference," says Scan, "if the cats you're rapping to relate better to the language they're used to. And if I have to run the message down in street terms, and they can dig where I'm coming from, then I haven't changed the message, I've just made it relevant."

Since Scan started teaching the class in March of '73, the small classroom in which Black Studies is held stays packed. "Man," he says, "It's really a gas to see the Brothers showing every week. I just wish that there was room for the whole penitentiary." The enthusiasm is no coincidence, however. Black Studies is an alarm clock, for not only does it awaken its students to what was happening off in their past, but it makes the connections between then and now.



"Then and now" covers a lot of territory, and from Ghana to Watergate there is pertinent information. Information that will help inmates become knowledgeable of self and the world that surrounds them. "Hopefully," relates Brother Wells, "we can get some outside people interested in what we're

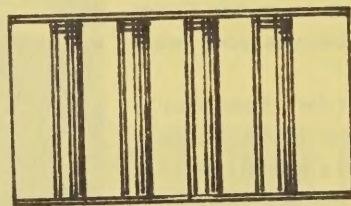
in to; like maybe they can contribute something to the class to help it grow. I think that if convicts are given an opportunity to broaden their learning scope, they should take advantage of that opportunity -- because there are things they need to know." *end*



"...one cannot claim total consciousness solely on the basis of his relating to certain cultural identifications...Unless one is working, in some capacity, to overcome his conditions, he is not aware of his conditions." Bass

ST. CHARLES PLACE

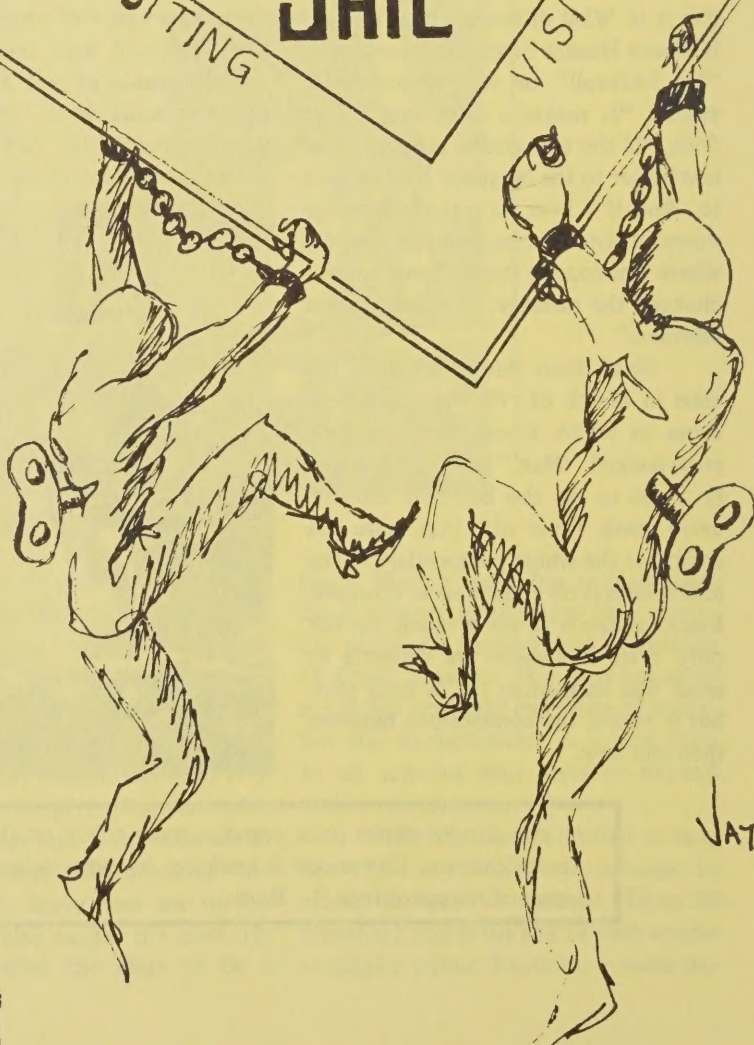
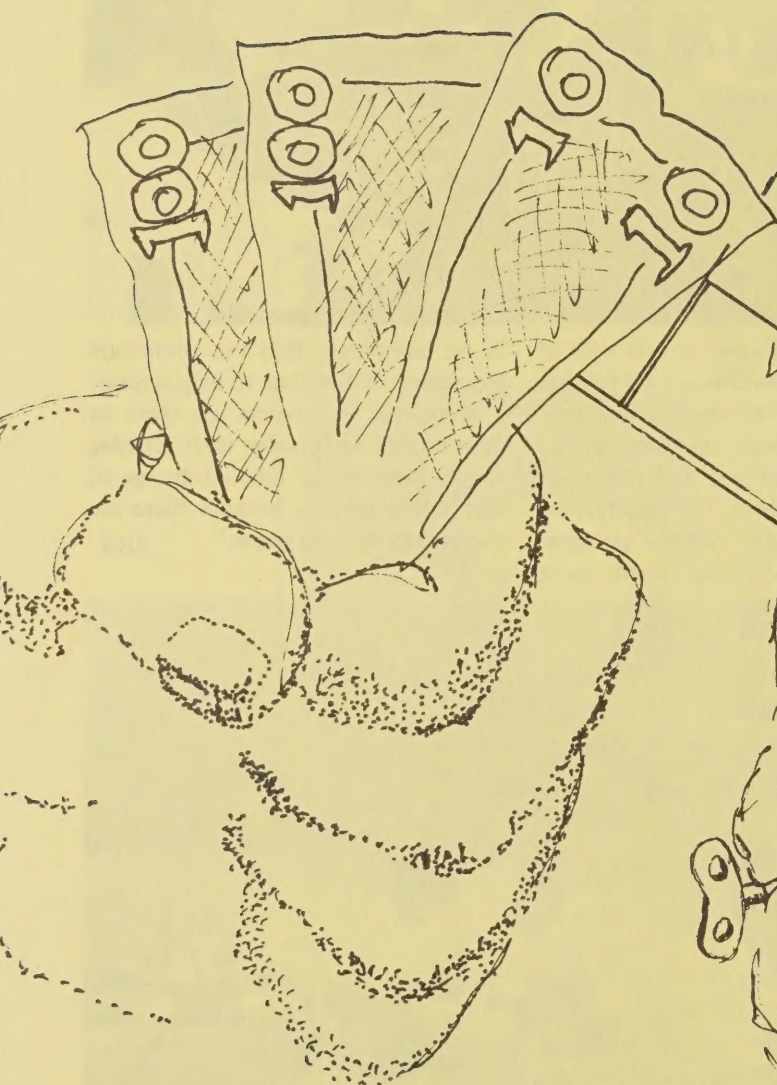
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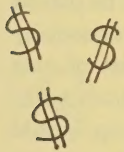
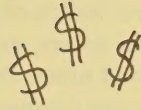
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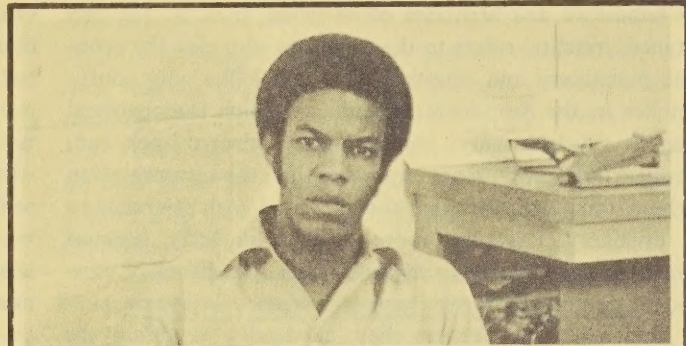
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BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION-

ECONOMIC



CONVENIENCE



About the Author: Brother Bass is a native of Kansas City, Missouri. He came to Colorado with the intentions of becoming a fashion designer. He became a prisoner instead, and is now serving 5 to 15 years and 4 to 4½ years for robbery and assault. About the Article, he says: "It doesn't take a degree in economics, a Ph.D. in medicine, or a life sentence in prison to know when something is hurting you. And to talk about discomfort does not require the authorization of those who know nothing of the pain. I think prisoners, and all oppressed peoples, have just as much right in struggling to preserve life as those who manage, somehow, to justify its 'legal' destruction."

by M.D. Bass

*"We are all prisoners of economic expediency,
which, therefore, makes us all political prisoners."*

nduju

The most vivid reality associated with behavior modification is its direct affiliation with American economics and the objectives of a competitively structured system of economics. Many people fail, for obvious reasons, to make the connection between scientific advancement and money, as a profit, or between social control and economic control. But the connection can be made by drawing a line from the political conference room to the courtroom; to the prison cell to the laboratory.

The only difference between a surgical or chemical lobotomy and prison is the technical apparatus with which the operation is applied. Whereas the guns, solitary confinement, denial of pleasure, etc., are used to modify the prisoner's behavior, they each cast their own grotesque shadow of behaviorism in a 'gorilla suit'. They also serve as a constant reminder to the prisoner that his behavior upsets economic order and stability. A lobotomy, by contrast, appears less gruesome to some people only because: 1) it is shrouded by medical mumbo-jumbo, and, 2) it wears a white smock, rubber gloves, and a pseudo smile. But basically their purposes are the same: to discharge, by force, the patient/

prisoner from the social arena of competition; to strip him and deny him entrance into society as a runner in the money race.

While this article is young, and only mildly alarming (if to that degree), it is necessary to point out that this institution does not have a specifically outlined program for technically engineered behavior modification. Nor can what the prisoner sees as modificational apparatus be in strict compliance with the more elaborate programs which are -- and have been -- in operation throughout the country. Also, any reference to Lobotomy does not imply that this method is the only technique being employed for the purposes of prisoner and, ultimately, social control. Rather, for the sake of emphasis, it is used as the furthest point which encompasses the ultimate in behavior modification.

But I could offer no greater emphasis than the fact that a recent investment in behavioral science totals somewhere in the neighborhood of \$12.5 million, and should produce a return of one (and the first) "large-scale corrections research center...at Butner, North Carolina" in early 1974 (The year could be appropriately numbered 1984)."

Actually, outside of its technical application and mysterious terminology, there is nothing complicated or confusing about behavior modification. The term is applicable to any process which functions to change, alter, or reconstruct the behaviors and attitudes of so-called 'misfits'. (In this instance, 'misfits' refers to the criminals who clog the economic machinery and upsets its function.) The only confusion lies in the deep-secret meanings of such therapeutical slang as psychosurgery, chemotherapy, electroshock and, of course, lobotomy. More important than the interpretation of these terms is the fact that they are used with reference to us: prisoners! Prisoners, more so than anybody, because they have been corraled and have no feasible means of escaping the clutches of 'justice' and mad-science. Prisoners, more so than anybody, because they, allegedly, represent the greatest threat to social/economic order and stability.

But thanks to modern science, economic stability now carries a money-back guarantee, and the nauseating recycling process (recidivism) gives way to the ultimate in social control. That is, for the millions of dollars invested in scientific and medical research, the returns manifest themselves in the form of insurance, which guarantees the total expulsion of 'upsetters' from the mainstream of national economics. (This means that instead of struggling for a piece of the pie, they will have to content themselves with the crumbs, or the waste.) And what better way to completely expell a runner from the competition than by performing lobotomy on him when he trips and falls -- whether he wants one or not? (Research tells us that lobotomy is for the incorrigible, or the extremely violent and aggressive, but these categories become relative to the opinions of prison administrators -- with a whole lot of help from their friends.)

Lobotomy is a form of surgery in which the nerve tracts connecting the frontal lobes of the brain to the thalamus are severed. It is believed, by those whose beliefs are infinitely influential, that it is this area of the brain that houses aggression, motivation, violence, and all the drives that make men human. When these lobes are disconnected a man is stripped of his drives and sentenced to idle in 'neutral'. A curious point: how is it possible for a man not to become less than human when he is subjected to operations which detract from his humanity? How is he expected to function in society? As a vegetable, I suspect, to sit lifelessly staring through broken windows as a spectator -- but definitely not as a participator. So it is undeniably clear that someone, or something, wants prisoners out of the running for good.

It's a cold game that we play: the competitive thing. In it, those who do not play by the rules (?) can be thrown out of the competition, dismantled, and shelved. Capitalism has not survived this long in America because of some convenient accident. It was a well thought out master-scheme; nourishing itself on years of exploitation and oppression; but also profiting from its own mistakes and upsets. The rise of the Blackman, for example, from the seemingly bottomless pit of slavery (the expedient tool of America's own aggression) drastically upset the national economy, and sent the power structure scrambling to find new prey that would, by no means, exclude the Blackman, but rather, shackle him and others from another angle. After finding a new angle, it was discovered that the game could be played on everybody who was financially handicapped, or socially undesirable; and it, therefore, played on a host of new victims -- in a variety of colors. The poor, everybody without money enough to play the game from the top, would be prime targets. The powerless, all those people without the political muscle needed to 'buffalo' their way to the top, would sit trembling; waiting for the Great Bald Eagle to vamp down on them. The prisoner (the ultra modern slave), initially and generally a combination of the poor and powerless, is even sportier game because he doesn't have money, power, or any rights that the 'House Man' is bound to respect. (Hardly can the prisoner be considered a competitive enemy with an annual income, say, of \$54.75.) And it is this reality that allows prisoners to be lobotomized or tranquilized when the 'thumb' turns down on them.

It is senseless to appeal to the humanitarian sentiments of the spectators to stop the game (a foul has been committed), for "all is fair in love and competition" -- or so the code says.

After being spun around and batted back and forth for so long, the weary prisoner usually accepts his fate as the consequence of having lost the race, and is generally unaware of the fact that, having fallen (or having been tripped), he forfeits any chance of winning. The race is fixed, the judges are on the winning team; and there's a 'gorilla' in a white smock standing on the track to insure that the loser never plays the game again.

The prisoner has been completely eliminated from the running. The coldest part of it all is that, for the poor and powerless, their fate is imminently the same, for, percentage-wise, the prison is the last arena for them wherein the final stages of the game unfold. end.

"The dehumanizing process does not begin in the prison, it begins at political luncheons, medical conventions, or where ever the controlling forces gather to discuss control..."

CLOSE ALL PRISONS!

Eavesdropping on an interview with Professor Howard Zinn of Boston University's Political Science department, who feels that all U.S. convicts, except the criminally insane, should go free in view of the criminal offenses committed by U.S. POWs who have recently been released from prison. He also feels that the present system of criminal justice doesn't stop crime and that the prisons are unfit for human habitation.

Reprinted from Rocky Mountain News, April 15, 1973

So you want to open the jails just because the POWs, whom you consider war criminals, are going free?

No. Your emphasis is wrong. You are implying that my main intent is one of revenge. If these criminals go free, then the others should. My point is that the people in prisons should be treated with as much sympathy and as much human understanding as the POWs because they did not commit crimes any worse than the crimes committed in war.

But what if the POWs were punished for their alleged crimes? Would you still be as sympathetic towards our common criminals?

I don't believe the POWs should be punished. I simply don't believe in punishment. I believe that the POWs did terrible things, just as I believe that many of the people in prison did terrible things. Both classes of people did terrible things; but I don't think punishment is the answer to that.

If punishment is not justice, then what is -- assuming that criminals should be brought to account for their deeds?

Your assumption is wrong. When you say bringing people to account, that implies either revenge or punishment. That makes justice something you do to make up for some evil that has been committed.

To me, justice is the establishment of conditions which make crime unlikely to take place in the future. In other words, justice has nothing to do with making up for past crime. Rather, justice is establishing different conditions for the future.

Under your system, anyone can get away with anything.

But everybody gets away with a crime already, in the sense that any time a crime has already been committed, the criminal has gotten away with it. No matter what you do to him, you have not stopped him from getting away with that crime.

The only thing you might conceivably do is prevent people from getting away with future crimes and this is where the system of punishment fails because it does not stop future crimes.

The system can stop a particular criminal from committing future crimes, can't it?

Yes, if you put someone in jail for the rest of his life, this will probably stop him from committing future crimes.

That's something.

That's something, but it's very little. It's as if you had a disease throughout the country caused by mosquitoes, and every time someone was bitten by one you insisted on catching that mosquito and putting it away.

You either have to get all the mosquitoes, which you can't do because there are too many, or you find out where it is that they breed. That's how they conquered yellow fever. What we have to do to stop crimes is change the conditions that breed them.

In the meantime, I'm a criminal: I want to steal or mug, murder or rape and I know I won't be punished if I do. Won't this attitude lead to more crime rather than less crime?

We won't get any less crime just by not punishing people. All I'm saying is that we won't get more crime. Obviously criminals are not deterred by punishment. Crime rates wouldn't be soaring if they were.

If we don't put criminals in jail, what do we do with them?

Let's take the concept of probation -- somebody paying attention to somebody, working with that person. Instead of spending all this money on jails and guards, let's spend it on people who are specially trained to befriend people who are in trouble.

That's a typical bleeding heart response. A criminal can see right through it.

He can see right through the existing situation too. He knows that if he's really good at it, he won't get caught. Criminals who are caught are the ones who bungle the job. Most crimes are not detected.

What if our criminal justice system really worked and actually rehabilitated and reformed criminals? Wouldn't imprisonment be a positive thing then?

You mean if our jails turned out different sorts of people? This reminds me of the movie, "The Clockwork Orange," in which they rehabilitate somebody by subjecting him to tremendous shock treatments. He comes out no longer violent, but he also comes out a kind of subhuman person.

Putting somebody in prison is itself a crime. There is hardly anything you can do to someone that is worse than putting him in prison. It is a crime worse than most of the crimes people are sent to prison for. If someone steals \$1,000 and you put him away for ten years, I would claim that 10 years in prison is a bigger crime than stealing \$1,000.

Well, how do you explain that to the ghetto mother who's just been mugged? Are you going to tell her that we'll have a social worker talk to her mugger and that will take care of everything?

It's not going to take care of everything. If you tell her you're going to put her mugger in jail, and that she'll be safe, she knows that's nonsense, too. If that mugger does not get her, another will.

Look, no social worker is going to talk a Mafia drug pusher out of a million dollar a year business. As long as that guy is out, he's going to run his racket.

The problem is how to stop the racket itself, not one individual engaging in it. We're not performing anything useful if we're only changing personnel in a continuing racket.

What do we do with the pusher then, just leave him alone?

No, we don't leave him alone. We have to figure out ways of controlling what he does without filling our jails with people.

But would you deny that there are some people who have committed crimes so vicious that society demands that they be removed?

Okay, there are psychopathic killers so inherently violent that you can't trust them to walk down the street without clobbering someone. But that's a very tiny portion of the prison population. I admit they would probably have to be restrained. However, 90 percent of our convicts could be released tomorrow without society being any worse off than it is now.

Do you completely dismiss any sort of social explanation for a certain crime, that the community involved will only feel relief if the vicious criminal in their midst is punished? The Israeli execution of Adolf Eichmann would be one example of what I mean.

There is a kind of explanation, but an absolutely artificial one. Society punishes one person and then persuades itself that it has atoned in some way for a terrible thing. What it does is take its mind off the real cause of that violence. Punishing Lt. Calley is a good way to stop us from realizing that there are many more My Lai's that took place in Vietnam and the people responsible were the officials of our government.

You argue that people always rob and kill under capitalism, but the jails are full in socialist countries, too, aren't they?

Sure, robbery takes place in all kinds of societies. I'm not making a distinction between capitalism and socialism. I do think that in a society where competition is fierce and where the differences in wealth are extreme, you will have a tendency toward property crimes.

Soviet Russia is not a good example, though. In Soviet Russia there are great extremes between the well-off favorites of the Communist party and other people don't have as much and might be tempted to steal.

But you take a situation like China where there are no extremes of wealth and poverty. Visitors to China report that there is very little theft in China and the same thing is true in North Vietnam. In a society where wealth is more or less equally distributed, you will have far less crimes.

Well, that's utopia as far as the United States is concerned. We will never duplicate China's economies. Let's use the Swedish example. The Swedes have a higher standard of living than the U.S. and their goods are equally distributed under a socialist state, but I haven't heard their jails are empty.

The jails aren't empty, but they are not as full as here. The crime rate in Sweden is much lower than ours. In fact, I believe there is probably no country in the world that has as high a crime rate as the United States.

What is your short term solution since your long term solution is impractically utopian?

Two things: (1) Don't put people behind bars who have not been tried. We have tens of thousands of people in jail just because they can't get up bail money. The whole bail system should be eliminated. That's a perfect example of how money determines who goes to jail and who doesn't. The rich man pays bail and gets out; the poor guy waits six months or a year before he is tried.

(2) No jail for drunkenness or marijuana, etc. No imprisonment for thieves or embezzlers or tax evaders. If you ask what we can do short of utopia, we can empty the jails of people who have not committed crimes that do harm to human beings.

end

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION-

A LIE OUTSIDE THE LAW

by Earl Scheidt

In prison there is never the growth of men seeing each grow, nor is there the emergence of new power from the sharing of separate powers, the increment of the whole by each giving individually more and taking individually less. In prison *there is only one game* in which the winner must eventually lose because he loses the loser. The loser, rather than lose himself to himself and also to the winner, takes in anger and frustration on the winner and becomes, himself, the power which gives no choice. In this way, cyclically, the rage escalates.

There is always, in retrospect, the question of where it began. With the first use of power, of coercion, of removal of alternatives? Or with the anger, the act against society which is then rejected by society? No matter, for there is violence in the power that diminishes identity, *as there is power in the violence that reasserts it.*

It is not hard to identify the failure when the convicts move grey and silently through the keepers' programs, when they acquiesce passively to the treatments, when fear prods them and blind hopes of freedom lead them. Silence may indicate oppression more than it does contentment. But always it is: How can we repair what is wrong with them; And never, how can we repair what is wrong with us that we have done this to them -- that we have made them so.

Do not be deceived! The treatment model has not died. It has retreated to attack more vigorously. It has regrouped only to emerge more effectively, to breach criticism, to submerge guilt. Refusal of guidance, of programming, of counseling was recalcitrant. Refusal of treatment is sickness

itself. The symptom of the *New Dream-Behavioral Modification* is unwillingness to have it treated. The new model is more *Explicitly Medical* than before. It is not social in origin, it is biological. It does not require understanding and insight, it demands drugs, surgery and conditioning.

But let us not look too closely. Lest we violate the 'Doctor-Patient' relationship. Do not ask for comprehension of that which remains, by tradition, shrouded in medical terminology and professional expertise. For in this *final phase of the treatment* model we move from coercion to participate in programs for one's own changing self to the immutable and unassailable power to inflict that change for:

1. "One's own good."
2. "for the good of all men."
3. "for the social good."

But if not by force, how then may the new "*Psychiatric Keeper*" recruit his "patients" from those we know as prisoners? There are ways -- the convict in Iowa becomes a patient overnight when he is selected by his own keepers as deviant (real troublemaker, leader, militant, writer) and is shipped to the IOWA SECURITY MEDICAL FACILITY -- "hospital", not prison, in spite of the double periphery of wire, the electronic doors, the T.V. monitored and bugged hallways. (They are building one at the Colorado State Hospital like this right now). Not convict any longer -- now patient -- not warden, but Chief of Psychiatry or Director of Forensic Medicine; not guard, but mental health officer or Psychiatric Technician, not uniforms, only white starched coats or deceptive "civilian" dress modes, *Not Punishment-* but therapy".

Social therapy or correctional medicine masks the institutionalization of power. Look at your Executive Order transfers from the State Hospital to Cellhouse III here in the Colorado State Penitentiary. Look at your 'sex offenders sentenced from 1 day to life enduring punitive punishment with we who are "normal". Such organizational & institutional embodiments of power shrouded by politics and medicine constitute, in many ways, a threat to democratic ideals far in excess of that posed by naked force or militant action. For as Decision making and judgement in criminal justice becomes more complex and more technical/medical, the inclination to rely more upon "scientific" expertise for making those decisions increases.

Thus, more and more, in cases involving prison discipline; sentencing and procedure, the legal issues have sharply diminished and the medical/technical participation and reliance have increased. A recent case in the State of Iowa involving the use of apomorphine as an "aversive stimulus", in a so called behavior modification paradigm in the Iowa State Reformatory, relied almost exclusively on the testimony of experts who alone could evaluate the danger, and effectiveness, of that drug and the usefulness of the general therapeutic approach.

The implication of such a trend toward control of criminal justice as well as decision making within prisons for law and for government should be clear. First, the ability of Congress and of local legislature units to make intelligent judgements in the context of ever-increasing complexity of science, medicine and in technology is decreasing.

Second, the role of law as a normative limiting institution upon the exercise of administrative discretion, is diminishing or even disappearing.

"The more technical actions increase in society, the more human autonomy and initiative diminish."

Arthur S. Miller, of the George Washington Law School, concurs; "...technological advance poses crucial questions about the nature of human freedom. It is not only the organizational trend and its accompanying tendency toward rule by an elite that is relevant here; there is the further dimension of diminution of privacy that is so evident today *and that tends to reduce the person to a number.*" The extent of this dilemma is evident for law and for government in the Maryland Patuxent Institution, where constitutional rights and protection under law have come face to face directly with the morass of confusion inherent in medical, scientific and technical jargon." "In Maryland, under Article 31B paragraph 6 (a) 1967, "a request may be made that a person be "examined" as possible 'defective delinquency' if he has been convicted of a felony... a misdemeanor ... crime of violence.sex crime....or two or more convictions for any offense punishable by imprisonment in a criminal court."

Essentially, if the Court finds that the convict demonstrates a propensity toward criminal activity and either such *intellectual deficiency* or "emotional" imbalance, or both, as to "clearly" demonstrate an actual danger to society, he will be declared a "defective delinquent" and committed for treatment to the Patuxent Institution. NOTE: As of this writing the Federal Courts first declared the Patuxent Institution and law unconstitutional and the Appellate Court reversed that decision. As a result the potential abuse inherent in such laws such survival has lent encouragement to the psychiatric-medical view of criminal behavior. More seriously, it has encouraged the extension of the psychiatric treatment model to all parts of the American prison system.

The most recent and extensive application of the new treatment model is the Federal Bureau of Prisons' START Program, a behavior modifica-

tion program utilizing an "artificial status system" in increasing privileges in three stages, based on the prisoner's outward compliance with prison routine; the lowest (I) differing very little from the lock-up conditions, and the highest level (III) involving "movement outside his cell and...opportunity to earn more money." Behavior is monitored continuously, consistent with the fact that "the START Program is based on the theory that appropriate behavior can be strengthened by reward and inappropriate behavior extinguished." (BY PUNISHMENT?)

The program is designed for: "that element of the prison institutional population which has chronically demonstrated inability to effectuate adherence to established regulations. It is not gleaned from experimentation but simply suggests, ideas, hypotheses, and past institutional work experience of a selected professional force designated to document a program approach in realizing the desired end of behavioral attitudinal modification."

These remarks were taken from a descriptive document of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and indicates the sterility of not only the present program but of other behavioral modification program as well. Clearly the aim here, *IS NOT* the etiology and origins of criminal behavior or a general solution to crime rate and recidivism....But rather a blind concern with compliance and coercion.

It is well known by professional psychologists that behavior subordinated by reward and punishment will terminate when those rewards and punishments are removed. There is no treatment here - no rehabilitation - but only the same coercive control which has been the main concern of prison administration for the past few decades.

Behavioral-Modification or Behavioral-attitudinal modification may sound more appealing than total compliance, but it represents nothing new-it only wears a new and more technical hat. Let us examine more closely the rationale of selection for the Federal START Program. When repeated

Isolation & Segregation fail to generate compliance, the prisoner's behavior is: perceived BY THE AUTHORITATIVE OR CONTROLLING figure, as suffering complete personality disintegration, or in similar terms, suffering an emotional break with reality (psychosis). The isolated inmate more times than not, eventually gains THE LABEL OF PSYCHIATRIC STATUS concurrent with transfer to a psychiatric setting. While it is recognized these individuals suffer emotional pathology, the personality disintegration is not severe enough for psychotic classification or even moderate enough for them to be considered neurotic..... Therefore, because simple control of these persons in a treatment setting has historically proven to be ineffective in promoting behavioral change, they are almost immediately returned to the institution from which they were transferred." IN TRANSLATION..., this means that non-compliance with prison routine for whatever reasons, regardless of how inhumane, degrading, depersonalizing that routine may be, *Will and does result in a diagnosis of a mental problem*, which is dealt with by transfer to a psychiatric treatment unit. But as the United States Government "Programmers" admit, rarely stand up under professional examination, and the prisoner is sent back again to segregation in his home institution.

The Federal START Program, is then, for those prisoners who are essentially normal but who disagree to some extent with prison routine, or who resist abuses on the part of administrations. It is essentially primitive and coercive, eliminating any possibility that it could be therapeutically effective.

The START literature indicates the punitive character of the Program by admitting: "although you can earn more benefits and privileges in the START Program than you could have in a LOCKED SEGREGATION unit, you can never benefit as well or receive as much in this unit as in a regular institution population."

The program, as all others therefore is not a treatment program which

The U.S. Bureau of Prisons intends prisoners to seek for *their* benefit but one to avoid at all costs. It is therefore punishment, and punishment inflicted without due process, a matter to be contested in all Courts.

The START Program, as all others, involves medical treatment without consent and such should be examined by all Courts with a view toward clarifying the issues of the "*right to refuse*" treatment as well as, in the face of "*diagnosed*" illness, *the right to choose one's own treatment and one's own Physician or Psychiatrist*.

The danger of the START Program is not so much its effect upon the Federal Prison System where the population is more sophisticated, but rather its spread to other prisons where the population has no experience, advise, sophistication, or knowledge of its rights.

It has already served as a model for the Iowa State Men's Reformatory where a five-level status system is being instituted. Such an institution-wide program of behavior-modification is legally more difficult. Is behavior-modification a treatment for social disorder wherever it is used? If behavior modification can be involuntarily "*ordered*" for Social Disorder in prisons, what are the rights of a prisoner or a school child to refuse such treatment? After all our school institutions have their rebels, etc. also.

These are matters of Deep Constitutional concern not only in our prison systems, but for our lives in general. The extent of coercion in these programs is unknown and technically complex. The questions of abuse of administrative discretion are more complex questions. For the legally oriented reader, even in our Federal Courts in Civil Rights litigation the Courts grant "*governmental immunity*" to administrators and state employees in governmental mandates. That is, that any act done in "*good faith*" is immune from prosecution or suit in Civil Rights. This "*Doctrine*" is referred to by its practitioners as hiding from the left hand what the right hand is doing.

The trend is clear, that "*treatment*" and complex scientific-medical programs will weaken the influence of law on administration. Thus each of these new inroads into personal freedom and constitutional protections must be brought before the bar and in our courts.

BEYOND THE PRISON

Beyond the prison problem, technology has moved in the direction of parole and probation. In the name of shortened sentences, more "*humane treatment*" and individual choice, R. Schwitzgebel, related to the *Harvard Law School*, has proposed a "*tracking*" or surveillance system similar to those used to monitor heart patients, which would monitor parolees 24 hours a day.

An electronic device-monitor, capable of tracking the wearers location, transmitting information about his behavior directly by reward or punishment, is now in experimental use by Mr. Schwitzgebel in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This method differs from eavesdropping in that the wearer is aware of it and has consented, probably to gain release from prison, at least nominally, to its use. Since the wearer carries the device with him it can be used to keep him under continuous surveillance. Because of those factors, it is likely to have a most potent effect on behavior.

The manufacture and professional offerings of such devices in the Criminal Justice field is most dangerous and unethical. While purporting to provide public protection, it threatens to eliminate the distinction between freedom....and confinement.

JUST AS SERIOUS, it opens the way for extensive social control under coercion of imprisonment as an alternative. The *opportunities for abuse are extensive*. The history of our society and our times, especially of the law enforcement sector of our criminal justice system is not very reassuring concerning the humane application and guidance of such a technological instrument of social control. Bernard Beck of Northwestern University has said:

"Unfortunately it is at this point that Schwitzgebel's ingenuity gives out. He gives us only injunctions: 'we must; they must'; but we can get no help if we cannot or they will not. Can we expect that sometime the same technical cleverness that devises systems like this will devise strategies for insuring the responsibility of adopting agencies?.... there is reason to worry that if such a system becomes routine procedure a large number of offenders.....routine abuses would appear.....what if routine system is instituted, and thereafter when salaries are too low.....when manpower recruitment and turnover are chronic problems.....when political and bureaucratic pressures become more significant than the system, and the rules of the system?"

The article tells us quite a bit about how the system will look for the most positive ideals of parole work if realized, including the *glittering* but ever elusive goal of "*therapy*," but what we really need to know is what routine level the system will actually find if the future bears out our experience of the past.

But Dr. Beck is conservative. The tracking system relies on social conditioning and control of "*deviant*" population whatever they may be. It relies on untrained personnel to administer "*social therapy*" or the enforcement of particular social philosophies, Mr. Schwitzgebel throughout his writings, refers to *patient and therapist, the new vogue for social controller and the controlled* -- a new mask for the public keeper & you who are the kept public.

As Mr. Schwitzgebel indicates himself: "the problem here, one common to all successful therapy, is that the philosophical and ethical values of the offender may be changed so that they more nearly conform to those of society. But the values of society may not ultimately be "*correct*" or "*better*" than those of the offender, and even if they are, the right to hold alternative values is essential for the maintenance of a pluralistic or democratic society. Thus, harm is possible even in successful therapy. This problem has been

continued on 26

*Being the axis of TIME, my motion
is measured in terms of delay. . .*

A weather vane

where movement is FIXED

by the Wind of a Waiting...& today

is relevant

only in respect of tomorrow!

I ride the train

in reflections from the platform

& wave

goodbye

to myself....

seymour /3-73

I Never Cry

*Perhaps it's this prison
That makes my blood like ice.
I must have my freedom,
But I never cry.*

*I can't understand
I just don't know why.
My hearts a barron land,
But I never cry.*

*My soul seems so cold,
That I wish I could die.
I feel tired and old,
But I never cry.*

*These stone walls just won't free me,
Though I've begged and I've lied.
Yet they refuse to believe me,
But I never cry.*

*I'll never gain the outside,
But God before I die.
If only on the inside,
Please let me cry.*

Gordon H. Allen

THOUGHTS

How can I be anything but what I am?

A man... trying to be a better man.

*Trying to change the blue to grey
the red to pastel.*

Sometimes I get lost --

walking thru the past

looking for the future, and

searching for the now.

And like a lover,

if I squeeze your heart too hard

take your breath away

and leave you senseless, forgive me!

Last night was cold --- and long

But, now it's ended --- or almost.

Sometimes I still see the blue

vieling the grey,

making it a chilly mist, a remembered

yesterday.

Sometimes, too, the red comes back -- to hot

I seek the warm, the gentle,

*so please. . . take my hand -- guide me out of the cold
into the warm.*

ray mascarenas



VA
II

LIBRA MEDITATIONS

THE GARDEN OF PEACE

*Under the stars
in the Garden of Peace
stood you and I, you and I,
in paradise.*

*Those leaves of green,
shared the feeling between,
you and I, you and I,
it was oh so nice.*

*For we are in our own Ambrosia,
and in it's beauty we'll bask,
with this setting so natural and perfect,
for what more could one ask?*

*Let us take advantage
of this moment so rare,
abandon all thoughts of unrest and worry,
free your mind as we breathe with zest,
the fresh, clean, cool night air,
and patiently await
the dawn of an uncertain tomorrow.*

*But forget not this special night
under the stars so far, yet so near,
in this very Garden of Peace,
stood you and I, you and I,
in paradise.*

*And forget not those leaves of green,
they shared the feeling between
you and I, you and I,
it was oh so nice.....*

By Manuel Archuleta

My Libra Love,

*Venus, my birthright, I have matured to a level
to truly appreciate your love. And I hope in all
sincerity that you feel the same about me.
Indeed you and I know you need devotion! You will
get this from me. And I have the purest feeling that I
will get yours.*

*They have named a planet after you. Given your name
to a feeling called love. And labeled you for beauty.
I will worship you.*

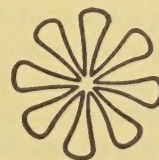
*Earth, water and Air has your influence in the texts
of astrology. I understand you. You have shown me that
the feeling is mutual.*

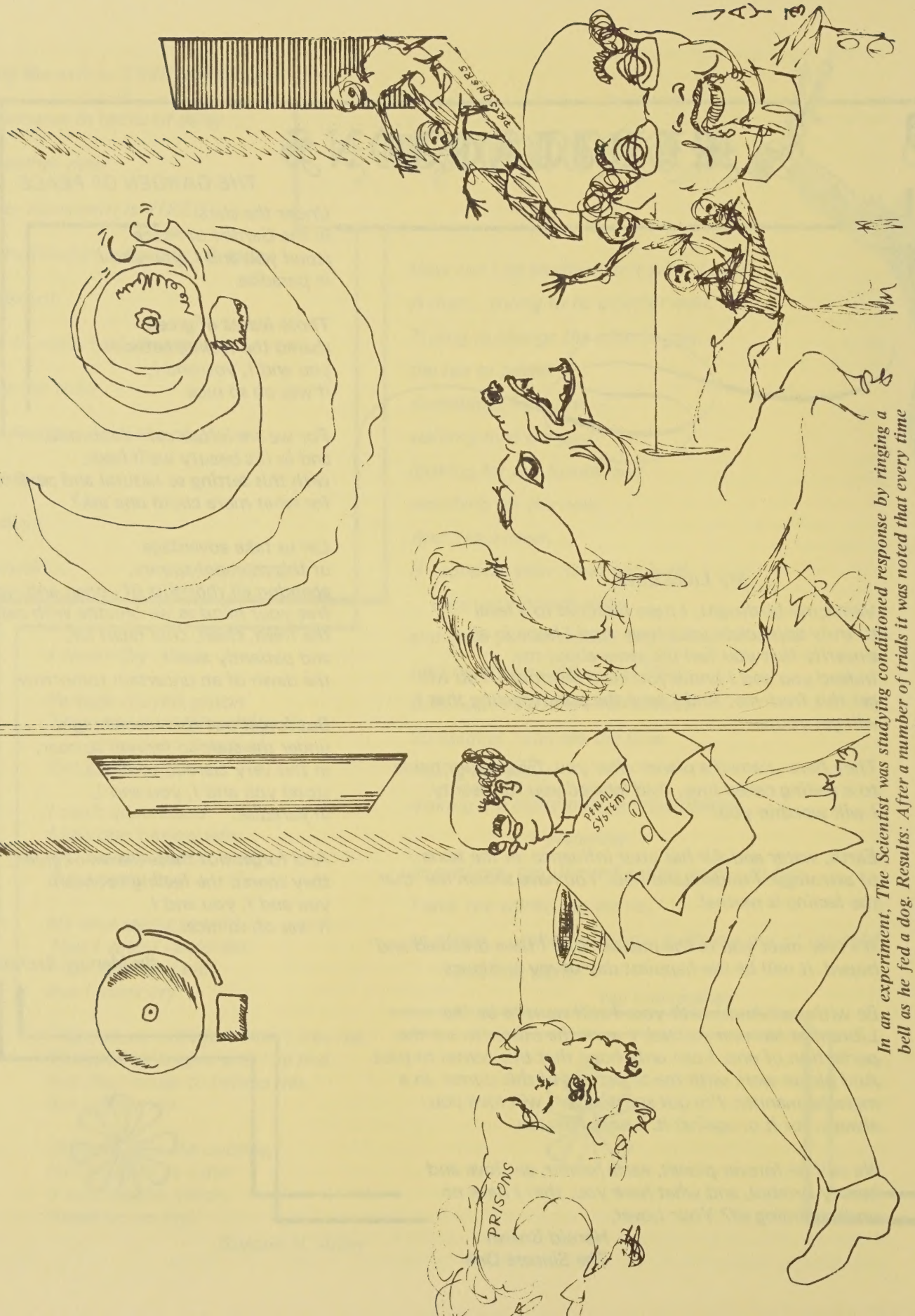
*If I ever meet you in the manner that I have dreamed and
hoped, it will be the happiest day of my existence.*

*Be with me! And I with you. I still want to be the
Libra that has ever existed, I want the others to see the
perfection of one. I can only hope that this comes to pass.
And please work with me to get out of this duress in a
material manner. I'm out spiritually. I will love you
always, for it or against it. I have felt you.*

*We will be forever planet, earth, water, air, love and
beauty symbol, and what have you, that I have no
understanding of? Your Lover,*

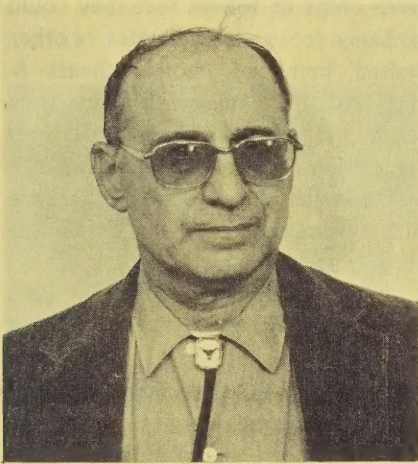
*Harold Brown
The Sincere One*





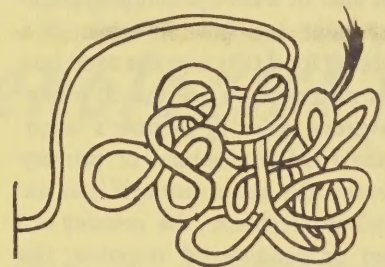
In an experiment, The Scientist was studying conditioned response by ringing a bell as he fed a dog. Results: After a number of trials it was noted that every time the dog was fed, The scientist began to salivate.

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION-



SHAPER OR TWISTER?

by Dr. George Levy, Prison Psychologist



English and English define psychology as a "branch of science dealing with behavior, acts, or mental processes, and with the mind, self, or person who behaves or acts or has the mental processes." It is more than coincidence that *behavior* heads the list of psychological concerns.

Ever since B.F. Skinner hit the best seller list with his *Beyond Freedom and Dignity* a lot of people got the notion that behavior modification, behavior shaping, social engineering, contingency management, stimulus control, operant conditioning, which are some of the common terms often used interchangeably, is something brand new. And, as happens, when a controversial book comes out, people argue about it pro and con. Some even read it.

Basically, all it is is the application of learning principles in personal and social situations. Doing things one way make you unhappy or get you into

trouble; doing the same things differently make you happy and keep you out of trouble. You learn to be unhappy and get into trouble. You can learn the reverse through retraining. Wolpe offers this definition: "behavior therapy, or conditioning therapy, is the use of experimentally established principles of learning for the purpose of changing unadaptive behavior." *Unadaptive habits are weakened and eliminated; adaptive habits are initiated and strengthened.*

With all the variations in techniques, the guiding principle is that behavior is affected by consequences. If you want a piece of candy offered to you for doing a certain thing a certain way, you will do it. If you could care less for the candy, you would say "to hell with it" and do your thing your way whatever the consequences may be.

Psychoanalysis, which was devised by Freud, is a theory of treatment which, when applied, has helped a number of people get rid of their hangups. The same is true of 22 other

major therapies. *What makes behavior therapy different from psychoanalysis is that it is more practice than theory.* As Wolpe put it, it is *experimentally established.* It has been shown to work. It is flexible. For example, it has been experimentally shown that people respond more to reward than to punishment although they also respond to punishment as well. With kids, candy is a common reward. Some kids don't like candy; some prefer cookies. So the reward is cookies instead of candy. The principle is still the same. The flexibility angle comes in when the type and nature of the reward which will appeal to the particular is found often by trial and error.

Take a local situation. A guy is not too happy about the idea of going to school. He wants a parole. The Parole Board offers him a parole if he will get a GED. His desire for a parole is greater than his dislike for school. He gets a GED and he gets a parole. A change in behavior, going to school has a consequence: a parole. It happens all the time.

What makes behavior therapy different from psychoanalysis is that it is more practice than theory.

It is hard to follow a ball game without a score card. It is not easy to follow this behavior modification bit without getting fairly hep to what the words mean.

Since B.F. Skinner has already been mentioned, maybe we ought to get an idea of what operant conditioning is about and how it works. If a tasty bit of food falls into the food box after a rat presses a bar, the rat is likely to press again. In Skinner's language, the food is a natural or primary reinforcer, the act of eating it is an unconditioned response, the pressing is a learned or conditioned response; the environmental conditions that determine the response are contingencies, and the whole process is operant conditioning. Before Skinner came into prominence, those of you who have taken basic psychology were made aware of Pavlov and his drooling dog. This is what is known as classical conditioning because that was what was done in the earliest or classical experiments.

What the Mad Russian did was to ring a bell as he fed a dog. After a number of trials wherein the bell was rung and the dog fed, the ringing of the bell would cause the dog to salivate even though he was not fed. The dog had become *conditioned* to the bell and so a conditioned response was established.

Unadaptive habits are weakened and eliminated; adaptive habits are initiated and strengthened.

Another form of conditioning is known as instrumental, which is very much like the operant conditioning of Skinner. A hungry rat was placed in a box (appropriately named 'Skinner box'). In fooling around, he eventually would press a bar and a food pellet would drop down. Being smarter than people, it did not take the rat long to get the message and start pressing the bar like crazy. The reinforcing stimulus (food) did not occur until after the *instrumental* response (pressing the bar) had been made.

People supposedly can be cured from stealing by putting them in prison. This does not always work as you well know.

There is another type of conditioning which might be familiar. A person can be conditioned NOT to do something. A thumbsucker can be busted by having his thumb coated with alum. A drunk can be weaned from alcohol by giving him a Mickey Finn or Antabuse. This negative conditioning often works. *People supposedly can be cured from stealing by putting them in prison. This does not always work as you well know.*

One of the best known forms of behavior modification has been termed "token economy". It was discovered that chimpanzees could learn 1. to place a poker chip in a slot to obtain grapes, 2. press a bar to obtain a chip, and 3. save up a specified number of chips to exchange for grapes after a specified time interval. The chimps also learned an unrelated task (weightlifting) to obtain chips alone, which meant that the chips had become secondary reinforcers. What this added up to was that it was shown that a chimp would work for a chip that wasn't worth a grape.

What Ayllon and Azrin did with this work on chimps was to apply it to psychotic patients at the Anna State Hospital in Illinois. For taking their medicine, keeping themselves clean, doing their chores, the patients were given chips or tokens that they could exchange for candy, cigarettes, or other desired items of choice. Staats & Wolf did the same with kids. They found that even kids with little love for reading would read more and better if rewarded for reading performance with tokens that could be exchanged for goodies of choice.

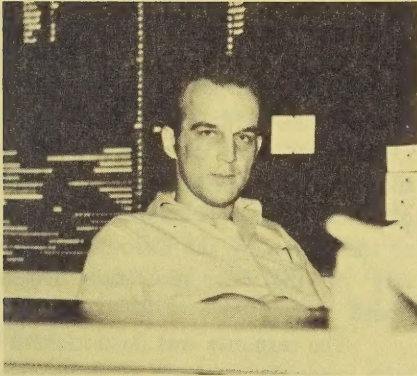
This system worked but this does not mean that it was very popular with old fogies who refused to buy the idea that kids should be rewarded or bribed for doing what he ought to do anyway. A psychologist, Goldiamond, jolted these characters with this observation: "If they stopped paying me for coming to work, this nice ingrained habit I have might quickly vanish."

The whole trick in the token economy approach was to learn what reinforcers worked with what persons—one patient might spend the tokens to watch a favorite TV program, another for strawberry rather than the routine vanilla ice cream, and another to sleep an extra hour in the morning.

This program has been applied with retarded children, slow learners, and juvenile delinquents with positive results. Theoretically at least it should have application to custodial officers, policemen, lawyers, and other people with special problems.

In the next issue, other forms of behavior modification such as reciprocal inhibition, desensitization, implosion, aversion, and modeling procedures will be discussed. Stick around. ♦

ON THE OTHER HAND...



by Frank Driscoll

(*behaviorism and the penologist*)

It is often said of the sociopath that he is unable to learn from experience. If this is true, then a good argument could be made for the proposition that the entire membership of the American Correctional Association is made up of sociopaths -- people who are emotionally unable to learn the lesson that locking people in cages, attempting to deprive them of everything that makes life more than a transient biological phenomenon, arbitrarily placing them under the absolute domination of silly, capricious demagogues, whose only qualification for the task of mind-tampering is the fact that nobody else will take the job is simply not a very effective way to produce well-adjusted citizens.

It is tragic but true that the more one learns about the field of penology the more one becomes persuaded that criminologists are one of the major causes of crime rather than hard-pressed ground troops on the front line in the war against lawlessness. Professor Charles W. Thomas of Virginia Commonwealth University put his finger squarely on the problem when he wrote "To

the best of our knowledge... the organizational structures of many correctional institutions are the major enemy of effective correctional programs." (1) Professor Thomas admits that he is a penologist and you've got to realize that that is pretty strong stuff coming from a man who doubtless feels compelled to view the shortcomings of his colleagues as charitably as possible.

Claude Pepper, a politician who apparently feels no such qualms, goes further. According to him, "...it seems that our prisons are not 'correctional institutions at all but rather 'crime hatcheries' which produce men and women more deviant, disturbed and finely skilled in criminal ways than when they were first admitted." (2)

Since the theme of this issue is operant conditioning and since the foregoing paragraphs are, I believe, an accurate analysis of what the forces of righteousness are doing to convicts in terms of behavior modification, I would like to devote the remainder of this article to an exploration of what convicts across the nation are doing about this hitherto unsuspected manifestation of

mental illness, viz: Sociopathic personality, criminogenic type.

If "...corrections has played midwife to a breed of personnel who are,..., locked in to a tradition of roles and role responses that are penologically counter-productive..." (3) it develops to us, as conscientious citizens, to deal with and attempt to modify the antisocial life-styles of our keepers.

Lest the point be missed, it should be mentioned that the question is not *whether* behavior modification should become a part of modern "corrections," but rather *who* is going to use it upon *whom*. Operant conditioning is a fait accompli and to deny this is to fly in the face of one of the few facts about the prison system that cannot be explained away or hidden from public scrutiny: The recidivism rate. Inasmuch as there is a demonstrable positive correlation between prisonization and criminalization (4) it follows that any correctional system worthy of the name would immediately take steps in the direction of abolition of prisons. The fact that no such movement is evident in the mainstream of

penological thought leads to the incapable conclusion that things are not what they seem. In other words, the correctional system is not correcting anyone; at the same time it is supported

and encouraged by a great many people; therefore, those who support, nurture and make their careers of it do so for reasons which have little, if anything, to do with corrections.

There has been much debate among clinicians who have attempted to treat the condition regarding the psychodynamics and etiology of sociopathic personality, criminogenic type. A distillation of expert opinion (which is in no way intended to be either exhaustive or definitive) is as follows: Characteristically the sufferer sustained psychic trauma at a very young age, generally in the form of having his marbles or some other plaything taken from him by other children. (The prognosis is particularly poor if this was done by a sibling and hopeless if the sibling was of the opposite sex.) This ancient wound lies buried deeply in the subconscious--forgotten but malignant. The patient develops deep-seated hostilities against society which, in some cases, he is completely unaware of. Upon reaching adulthood, delusional systems begin to develop. Typically, the patient convinces himself that by working within the framework of the "correctional" system he can be an influence for good and similar, patently ludicrous delusions. Insight is lacking and, within a short time, the patient adopts the attitudinal postures of the correctional establishment which are, of course, calculated to reinforce criminal behavior in prison inmates. Thus, by influencing others to commit crimes, he is able to civariously strike back at the society which has wronged him. Most patients never recover their marbles, incidentally.

Before we can even begin to treat these people, we must undertake to understand why they are drawn to this line of work. What we seek in this connection are the practical, day-to-day reinforcements which are verbalized as

"reasons" by the *patients* and not the deeper, subconscious compulsions which drive them. It is unfortunate that for the most part, they are unwilling to submit to psychological testing. In the absence of mathematically quantifiable data, one is forced to rely upon subjective impressions which, although subject to bias on the part of individual observers, seem universal enough to provide us with a working hypothesis. It is the consensus among convicts that penologists are in the field for one or both of the following reasons:

- (a) the money;
- (b) the fringe benefits.

The first of these we may dispose of almost immediately by simply acknowledging that there is very little to be had. (For the purposes of this article, graft, bribes and kickbacks will be regarded as criminal rather than criminological income. There is no question but that this is a subject which lacks rigor in its present treatment and upon which much research needs to be done:

Is there a line of demarcation between criminal and criminologists and, if so, where does it lie? Regrettably, such considerations are beyond the scope of the present work.)

Under the general heading of "fringe benefits" will be considered a host of factors, tangible and intangible, which must be considered before one can arrive at a realistic estimate of the total income a penologist receives for whatever it is penologists do. These also fall into two categories, namely:

- (b1) Tangible, and
- (b2) Intangible.

Once again, with the understanding that real benefits which could not confidently be assigned to either the criminal- or criminological-income class (Rule-of-thumb: Did the official or group of officials pay Federal Income Tax on the benefit?) were disregarded, it may be stated that the former subcategory is virtually non-existent. It is included here only to allay any suspicion the reader may have that the research was incomplete.

Perhaps this is the appropriate time to delineate the method of data-gathering used in this study. Two thousand identical questionnaires were clandestinely prepared by a former member of the San Quentin Outlaw staff on an unauthorized memieograph machine. They were addressed to a sampling of subscribers to the *Journal* of the ACA (American Crooks Association) and were smuggled back and forth between the various facilities by agents of the Communist-Jewish Conspiracy. The random nature of the sampling was insured by means of a standard tabulation of random numbers generously loaned to the author by the Executive Secretary of the Colorado State Parole Board.

The response was fantastic and I wish especially to thank my colleagues at Parchman, Mississippi and Marion, Illinois, whose entries under "Miscellaneous" were particularly pungent and picturesque. (To my correspondents at Vacaville, California and Patuxent, Maryland, I would make the following suggestion: When filling out questionnaires in future, try to refuse medication for at least seventy-two hours before attempting to respond. Sorry, but your phenothiazine-induced pseudoparkinsonism made your responses illegible. Incidentally, the Secretary of the Association has asked me to implore you to keep your lists of subscribers who have undergone prefrontal lobotomies and whose circuits have been permanently fused by electroschok "therapy" up to date.)

The rate of return from all institutions polled was very gratifying, with sixteen-hundred seventy-four questionnaires returned (83.7%). Of these, twenty-four had to be discarded because of the tranquilizer reactions alluded to above and ninety-three were unusable because of either obscene content of response or fecal material obscuring the response.

Thus, it will be seen that the exceedingly raw material for this study comprised a representative sampling of observations of penologists *in vivo*.

THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY

In order of decreasing frequency, the response to the question of why penologists become penologists is summarized in Table I (q.v.). The data is broken down according to geographical area in deference to those of us who still hold the parochial view that a person serving an absurd sentence in one state should not be concerned about what is happening in other states. This view, to me, is as outdated as it is sad. After all, it is a great privilege to be locked up in this, the most freedom-loving country in the world, and one should be interested if for no other reason than that he may one day be released through an oversight and railroaded in another jurisdiction. But I digress.

It was immediately apparent that there are, indeed, reasons which most frequently appear to influence patients' choosing of corrections as a career. Even though it was suspected from the very beginning that these reasons would be irrational and pathological, it was reassuring to have this suspicion statistically confirmed. But the real question was what could be done to help these poor devils.

A PROPOSAL

Happily, the techniques of behavior modification provide a treatment modality which should be successful regardless of the severity of the affliction or its duration. It is suggested that we may embark upon a course of treatment without getting bogged down in

theoretical hair-splitting. That is, the Adlerians among us may consider that a particular patient is demonstrating his drive to power while the Freudians may hold that he is fixated at the anal stage of development and has too great an interest in young boys as a result. No matter. By applying negative reinforcement to experiences which encourage people to become and remain penologists and positive reinforcement to experiences which have the opposite effect, we may successfully treat them without descending into intradisciplinary bickering.

Two salient points emerge from the data:

(1) Penologists are not in the field for the money.

continued on 30

TABLE 1

Statistical analysis of response to Questionnaire Item Number 17:

"Why do penologists become penologists?"

Response	East Coast	Midwest	West Coast
Because they're sick	100%	100%	100%
Because they have strong homosexual impulses and enjoy working with members of their own sex.	87%	78%	98%*
Because they're unable to find work in other fields.	74%	71%	33%**
Because they are intrinsically inferior and feel a strong need to be able to regard others as inferior -- especially on dubious logical grounds.	42%	61%	32%
Because they suffer from impotence (or frigidity) and feel more comfortable with people who have no normal sexual outlets.	33%	47%	2%***
Because they have a personal commitment to helping their fellow human beings.	0%	1%	0%

* These figures are, perhaps, unrealistically high because of the inclusion of California responses.

** One must remember the unusually high concentration of gas stations in Southern California.

*** A semantic bias. The problem here was that California respondents had difficulty in deciding what constituted normality in sexual matters.

GETTING AN UNDERSTANDING



by Luberta Moore

Ms. Moore, a native of Gary, Indiana, is a graduate of Purdue University with a B.A. in sociology pending. She has worked as a counselor of High School students with "Project Upward Bound." She was inspired to do an article for *The Interpreter* after receiving a copy of the Jan/Feb/Mar issue, and being a per-

sonal friend of the Editor, was moved to contribute. Miss Moore discovered, some time ago, "That life was more than a refusal to submit to the reality of what is," and that "my involvement had been a matter of existence and trying to give that existence meaning through 'positive consequence.'"

"When justice is denied, where poverty is enforced, where ignorance prevails, and where any one class is made to feel that society is an organized conspiracy to oppress, rob and degrade...neither persons nor property will be safe. Hungry men will eat, desperate men will commit crime, outraged men will seek revenge." Frederick Douglas

Who is he who has not felt at some time that if "justice" were truly served; if he were dealt with only in accordance to his behavior, that at some time or other he would need to be a recipient of both mercy and grace? (Mercy being compassionate forgiveness and grace being unmerited favour.)

Who has not looked upon another who through much pain, suffering, and loss was being required to requite some injury, and has not felt, from the very bowels of his soul, a moving of truth that shook inwardly, even as he might have tried to deny that he could have been that man? (And that not by any quirk of fate, but rather by his own personal chemistry.)

So truth speaks, but because men attack most vehemently in others, what they fear and despise most in themselves, they would muffle her by reciting penal codes...for there must be retribution! Why must there be retribution? Because justice must be served! What does retribution consist of? According to conceptual descriptions, it is a matter of recompense, repayment, and where such repayment is negative, retaliation. And where such recompense is negative, vengeance. And what does such justice consist of? It is a matter of protection from injustice. A matter of treating the accused in ac-

cordance with Supreme Court rulings in regard to "Equal protection under the law". ("Under the law" in a judicial system so defunct that in order for the uniform administration of the "due process" to occur, it was necessary that the court be willing to refuse to convict persons whose right had been violated...which was viewed by law enforcement agencies as a matter of "clogging up the system.")

The incorporation of justice is thought to be a legal and penal system that functions to assign guilt, place judgement, and administer punishment. A judicial system is not necessarily a system of justice. Justice is not conjured up by elaborate legalistic incantations...it is not some sophisticated slot-machine which, with a little luck and a lot of practice, one can learn to rig. Justice, then, is not a product of a decision-making process. It is, instead, a fruit of an active commitment to make decisions that are to judge rightly...to set priorities, design and execute policies that are right; that is, that are in keeping with the needs and realities of people.

Mr. Hans Mattick, co-director of the Center for Studies in Criminal Justice at the University of Chicago Law School gave the following comments in *Newsweek's* Special Report, "Justice on Trial": "That we really have a

criminal-justice system is a fallacy. A system is artificially created out of no system. What we have is a case-disposition system."¹ Such case-disposition represents a bargain-counter justice, whose primary concern is to keep the system going, to the point of not even trying cases, only negotiating convictions.

Retribution can be said to serve justice, even as those bidden to offer human sacrifice can be said to serve God. Is the sacrifice one of service, one of relegation of personal desires; is the sacrifice of one's self, or is it one's neighbor thrust before the all-consuming fire to finish, as dust, the remnants of what once was? Yet, should the one offered happen to be one's loved-one or one's self, then do we see the need for a responsive justice, and not a retributive legalism. And then, too, because of the refusal of system-managers to effect policies that are sound, to execute programs that are designed to be successful, then have the policy-affectors or policy-influencers become cynical of the policy affected and reluctantly scornful of the policy-makers of policy-managers. Consequently, the system conveys the idea that its sluggishness is with all deliberate speed, and that such is attributable to the necessity of making a choice between civil liberties and security. One

(1) Hans Mattick, "How Justice Works", *Newsweek*, Vol. 77, No. 10 (March 8, 1971), P. 20.

cannot be protected from wrong unless he is doing right; but because one is doing right, that does not mean he will be protected from wrong...that is why a system of justice is necessary, so that men can assume the responsibility for the consequence of personal choices, personal decisions, and personal behavior. Such a system of justice will require a commitment to truth — truth that is impartial; that sees all men as probable offenders, and yet demands that men be no less than who they are: the heirs of promise, if they follow truth as well as pursue it. Such commitment to truth will require that this system and this system's peoples be willing to reorder priorities and actualize the legal "non-mandates": We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal (having the same value) and endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable (unsurrenderable) rights. Among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"America's image of herself demands that criminal justice seem just; her welling fear of crime requires even more powerfully that it be effective."² A 1967 American Bar study spoke of sentences in America as "in excess of what can be reasonably justified". Law reviewers consider sentences in this nation as among the harshest in the West. Tougher sentences have always appealed to Americans, understandingly so. The American mentality is one (at least it has always been one—and one sees nothing different presently) of expert superficiality: deal with problems only as annoyances, seriously concern yourself with *results*, the consequences need not be of any consequence. And tougher sentences did keep "criminals" off the streets longer...even though for many, penal institutions were a finishing school of crime. The results? 85 per cent of all crimes are committed by repeaters who have been thus "corrected". Ramsey Clark says: "We manufacture crime."

A nation of people cannot expect their political and/or social legacy to be any richer than that of their poorest. And America is the most impover-

ished nation in the world! Not because her dollar is being de-evaluated, but because she has continued to de-evaluate the worth of human personality; and in order to do that and to keep on doing that she has had to distort truth, deny reality, and so she is beginning to reap the ramifications of spiritual bankruptcy. In violating human personality, she has relegated the needs of people to the arbitration given to the marketplace of cost-and-benefit analysis, where long-term investment in human resources would be necessary to ratify a negative social situation, where such investment would ultimately also result in increased Gross National Product. Because investors prefer the certainty of the exploitative gain in negative social situations, to the risk that investment in human resources would involve (Like any form of investment, an investment in human resources will not automatically *guarantee* a sufficient personal income expansion and consumption function to create optimum growth in Gross National Product), then is it analytically determined advantageous to allow the situation to remain as it is. For there is "benefit" to the policy-maker and for the would-be investor. The cost is paid by the policy-affected as long as he is without alternatives. (Are riots alternatives?) So, systematically, experientially; whatever is economically profitable is deemed to be morally right.

The only question to ask is "Is it too late?" And my response would be "No. But it's *very* late." It's so late until debate must be finished — done with and work must be begin. Every man, woman, and child must be serious about addressing themselves to life and the reality that it now embraces. Hopelessness must recede and an active faith motivated by love, based on God and Who He would be in man, must come to the front. Only when such is done can there be true justice, true freedom, for if a man is a slave to himself, he can be free nowhere. True freedom is not circumstantial, situational, nor environmental...for it depends not on the state of one's affairs,

as much as it does on the affair of one's state; his relationship with God determines his relationship with himself, which will determine the relationship he has with other men. And that's why America is the poorest nation in the world. She has had the ability, the resources to advance in every sphere of endeavor save those which were truly people-oriented. The sad truth is that of all the nations in the world, she has had more to work with resource-wise, and ideologically, more to work for, has done the least in the arena of human affairs. Why? Because she had no commitment to people. What now? Well, the first sign of responsive-potential, the ability to respond to people, rather than react to situations, might suggest that this nation is capable of dealing with its own sick lies and perverted values. The system cannot heal itself, but there must be a relenting of spiritual voidness to the point that it can honestly desire to be healed...made whole. No, I can't do it. But with the time that is left, I urge victims and victimizers to look at themselves and they'll see the trouble the world is in.

Poor America. Even when she does the right thing, it's usually altogether for the wrong reason. That makes her a loser with God. And if she doesn't do some thing right, sometime for whatever reason, people start thinking...for some will see what is made a necessity. That is not to say that they will see what is the necessity. One can be so overwhelmed by the realness, that one cannot properly define the reality. Yet, one is engaging in thought. That is why one writer said, "In all thy getting, get an understanding." Another writer said, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom and to depart from evil, that is understanding." A lot of so-called Christians have a lot of departing to do. But God is a Righteous God, so don't let that hinder you. He's got them covered...you get covered and you can tie into the struggle of righteousness. "None but the righteous shall see God."

LOVE is the only thing that makes any sense. *end*

avoided in as much as therapy has been only moderately successful. With its increasing effectiveness the problem becomes more obvious.

It is difficult to imagine how such methods can or could be adequately controlled. The *repeated assurance* that surveillance of this kind would only be applied to those "usually incarcerated", that no duress would be employed to gain consent, that minor arrests would not be used to place persons under surveillance, that such equipment would be limited in a mass production society, that guilt would not be presumed for refusal to wear such equipment, all this does little to safeguard the Civil Rights of those who may not share certain social values which the majority of the public holds.

Other, less moderate voices have joined Mr. Schwitzgebel in his "quest" for social order and public control. Professors Mark, Sweet and Irvin on LEAA (Gov. Law Enforcement Assistance Agency) funds have extended the Boston efforts in their Neuro-Research-Foundation devoted to pinpointing and diagnosis and treatment of potentially violent persons, to Los Angeles in cooperation with the UCLA branch of the Foundation, directed, as was the parent organization, to *surgical intervention* in the case of "diagnosed" potentially violent persons, is called for according to the January 13, 1973 San Francisco Chronicle, 'the Center for the Study of Violence'. Some indication of its use of the *more than one million dollar* LEAA 1973-1974 budget, other than purported, "to discover causes and cures for violent crime" comes from the in-house LEAA document which criticized Irvin & his associates as follows: "Despite LEAA's stated research intent that identification of medically dysfunctional offenders was not sufficient unless treatment procedures were developed concurrently, the present proposal of the grantee (Irvin) contains no attempt to develop treatment of follow-up procedures. In earlier conferences, the grantee made glowing references to effective therapeutic techniques for

dealing with brain disfunction and chromosomal abnormalities."

LEAA, however, is not too displeased with Professor Irvin, and the reader may speculate that he now meets their expectations for funding. Mark, Sweet and Irvin are best known for their book *Violence and the Brain*, and for their articles on the 'Role of Brain disease in Riots and Urban Violence' in which they suggest that a small minority of brain diseased dissidents were responsible for the 'Detroit Slum Riots' some years ago. At that time they proposed surgery for this small group of rioters, "before they contribute to further tragedies."

Similarly strident demands come for the use of technology in Social Control from R.D. Michael before Suvcommittee of the House on Governmental Operations, 89th Congress (184-93) July 26,27,28, 1966. "It is not impossible to imagine that parolees will check in and be monitored by transmitters imbedded in their flesh reporting their whereabouts in code and automatically as they pass receiving boxes (perhaps like fireboxes) systematically deployed over the country as part of one computer-monitored network. We may well reach the point when it will be permissible to allow some emotionally ill people the freedom of the streets, provided they are effectively "defused" through chemical agents. The task, then, for the computer-linked sensors would be to telemeter, not their emotional status, but simply the sufficiency of concentration of the chemical agent to assure their acceptable emotional state."

The warnings are clear - application of medical social therapy, first to socially deviant captive populations: the prisoners, the children, the aged, the drug users; and finally to all categories of social dissent.

CONCLUSION

1. Clearly, we are at a threshold of use of a massive psycho-technology to the ends of social control of behavior. Arguments about the effectiveness or feasibility are at this time irrelevant.

What cannot be accomplished right now with monitoring, shock, anectine, apromorphine, beatings and behavioral modification will be possible next year or in five years. Technology's favorite problem is the insurmountable one.

2. Veiled in a medical-technical scientific jargon and under control of highly sophisticated experts in psychiatry, psychology, social work, law-enforcement etc., such social control will be almost inaccessible to public scrutiny.

3. Growth of a medical-technical-social control will erode any attempt at modification or criticism by law.

4. Belief that development of such medical technology for social control of prisoners or offenders will remain limited to that population is already being contradicted (High School drug screening programs, etc.) Application will be made to all "psychological and behaviorally deviant" populations.

5. Model programs (Patuxent, S.T. A.R.T. etc) are already developing as testing grounds for such general social control of dissident or deviant populations.

6. Immediate legal action and organizational action must be taken by lawyers to preserve the role of law and constitutional rights in this area where no rights (right to refuse treatment) exist.

7. Definite philosophical and legal limits must be set on the extent to which behavior modification and other treatments designed to produce social conformity may be instituted by administrative discretion. This is the question: *What is Medical Treatment and where does it end?*

Last minute Note:

At this date May 26, 1973 the investigations and predicted destruction of the S.T.A.R.T. Program abuses is under way. We have the case histories of those prisoners and what happened (really) happened which we will print at part II if you readers wish a more vivid description of what can happen to you. These histories and personal testimonies is beyond belief. *end*

BEHAVIORISM-MODIFICATIONAL



Behaviorism:

The doctrine that observed behavior provides the only valid data of psychology: it negates the concept of mind.

Modification:

Act of modifying, or state of being modified; specify...a/limitation or qualification. b/partial alteration: state or result of being so altered. c/ a non-inheritable change in an organism caused by the influence of its environment.

by Lonnie Seymour

In modern thought (if not in fact) Nothing is that doesn't act. So that is reckoned wisdom which Describes the scratch but not the itch...Anon.

We are aware to a certain extent of what behavior is; what it represents & how it is, on one level or another, the mainspring in the clock-work of our lives. The thing which should appear puzzling is how we, in our pyrotechnics with the atom, & our vast technological superstructure, maintain the earth-worm conditions in regard to our behavior. Mankind's behavior is, of course, an ancient problem; & it is highly doubtful that our present society is -as considered- the apex of man's progression. *"Mankind does not represent a development toward something better or stronger or higher in the sense accepted today. 'Progress' is merely a modern idea, that is, a false idea...F. Nietzsche in the Antichrist"*

Without a doubt again, behavior, in regard to right actions/reactions, instinctively formed the foundation for man's earliest social life. It appears (due to the fact that we haven't completely destroyed ourselves) that within each of us there exists yet, a trace of this instinctive 'lite'. By the same token it should be apparent that this 'lite' is, characteristic to its velocity, swiftly dimming. *"Society acquires new arts and loses old instincts....Men have looked away from themselves and at things so long....They measure their esteem of each other by what each has, and not by what each is.... R.W. Emerson.* We have lost, somewhere perhaps between the Id & the Ego, footing in regard to this foundation, say, of instinctive understanding. We assume that our schools & academies/universities of 'higher learning' shall enable a man/woman to be a 'fit' specimen for social growth... not merely or mainly as an individual, but collectively as an example for the multitude. That this delusion is still fed is obvious in the present state of our social life. The 'front room' logic of this type is precisely what loses us in the basement of the status-quo. There is little need to delve into specifics, an impartial reviewal of our personal lives-whether we are college graduates or third grade dropouts will

reveal how inept we are in the role of Human Beings. *"There are things that the intelligence alone is able to seek, but which, by itself, it will never find. These things instinct alone could find; but it will never seek them."* H. Bergson.

Our relations with our fellowman have come to a point where science consistently finds it necessary to propose a host of theories; & the creation of innumerable psychological interpretations result in endless therapy programs in the faint hope of reestablishing our footing. From Pavlov, say, to the present-day Skinner there have been a number of approaches in relation to the behavior of man. There seems to be little more than verbal recognition in response, not only to these ideas, but, what, in reality, they represent. That is to say that we - as individuals, seldom question our personal roles in the scheme of things. It is always Jon or Martha whose behavior is questionable; either the Whites or the Catholics...The Blacks or the Bolsheviks. It is oftentimes projected into conditions of poverty, crime, or, as presently cited, state or governmental bureaucracy. *"The individual is the unit of the state; the state a unit of the government. Government is composed of the average intelligence of these units."* C.F. Haanel. Consequently, our society is merely a reflection of our individual behavior on a collective scale. There is little, if anything, in our chaotic social world which cannot be attributed to this individual behavior. *"Yet, there is nothing more important, nothing more crucial to people's lives than to know how badly they are arranged. They and nobody else are responsible for what happens to them"* W. Reich.

Now, the study of behavior is psychological, & the modification of behavioral traits is/are a continuous process - both internally & externally...both conscious & unconscious. Let us consider, in a general sense, that external-modification consists of the environment which, in turn, re-

continued on 30

K

"The 'in' station with the captive audience"

by Mickey "Slick" Carter

C

S

P



Mickey "Slick" Carter

It's unusual to find a "Live" Radio Station behind the walls of a Penitentiary, but behind the walls of the Colorado State Penitentiary there's a real live, swingin' Radio Station.... KCSP.

It all started back in the early sixties when the only musical entertainment for the inmate population were pre-taped programs, which consisted of Jazz, Soul (R&B), Country & Western and Chicano Music. Then along came what is now known as KCSP Radio. KCSP is a station for the convicts and run by nine staff members who are all doing time with numbers across their chests.

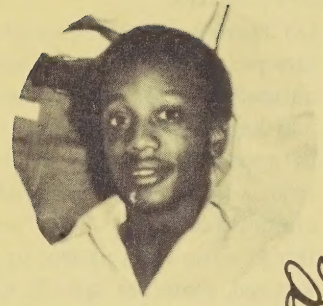
In 1970 Mr. Joe Finan, former General Manager of KTLK in Denver, and who is now Vice President in charge of special services of Welcome Radio Inc., became interested in KCSP. With the help of the staff at KTLK, Mr Finan instituted a highly successful Radio Broadcasting training program. Of the six men who have had Radio training at KCSP and went into various fields of Radio on the streets, none of them have returned.



Donnie



"Butch"



Danny

KCSP operates like any other "Top 40" Station on the streets with the exception of commercials, which we're not authorized to sell air time. We also do all our own production work. Our staff of nine consists of Manager, Donnie Ward, Engineer, Butch Favors, Music Director, Danny Ross, Newsmen, Paul Dowell & O.J. Carroll, and Disk Jockies, Mickey Carter, Bobby Moore, Willie Martinez and J.W. Keil. At present we're on the air 19½ hours a day, seven days a week. Our broadcast day starts at 6:30 A.M. with 'easy listening' music up until 7:00 A.M. We give our first Newscast of the day with a ten-minute News, Sports and Weather summary. Immediately following our News at 7:10 we start our "Top 40" format shows; each jock has an hour 'format show' in which he plays the top 40 records across the country along with a few 'Golden Oldies'. Our format shows run until 4:00 P.M. each day. On Sunday mornings Mickey Carter does a Gospel program from 8:00 until 9:30 A.M.

At 4: P.M. we start our special programs. "Crazy O.J. Carroll starts things off with the "Rockpile" - two hours of Rock & Roll. At 6:00 it's the "El Chicano Show" with Donnie Ward until 7:30 P.M. From 7:30 to 9:00 we have J.W. Keil with the "Nashville

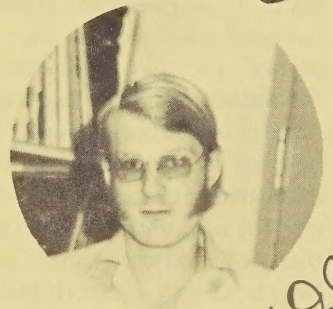
Sounds" (C&W). Bro. Bobby Moore gets real funky on the "Soul Train" from 9:00 to 10:30. Willie Martinez takes us back in the past with the "Golden Oldies Show" from 10:30 until Midnight. And don't let me forget about Danny Ross (The Ladies' Boss) doing that thing called Jazz; melowing out the night on "Danny after Dark" until 2:00 A.M. 'Sign off'. "Dangerous Dowell" sits in on relief for J.W. on the "Nashville Sounds" whenever J.W. wants a night off and I sit in for Bobby and Danny whenever they want a night off.

We receive new records releases from just about every Record Company and Distributor there is. We cover all the prison activities and give 'Public Service Announcements' (PSA'S). We also have a special loop on our control board that broadcasts No. 6 Heavy-weight contender, Ron Lyle's fights, whenever he fights in Denver.

All of us here at KCSP look forward to working in Radio when we're released and with the help of Joe Finan and the people at KTLK in Denver, we'll make it. But until then our main purpose is to serve the men behind these walls. That's why we're called "The In Station With a Captive Audience". *end*



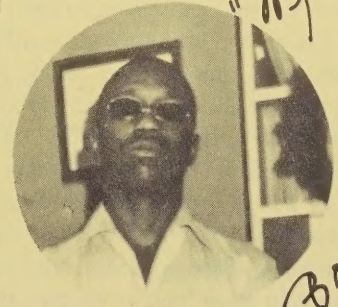
Paul



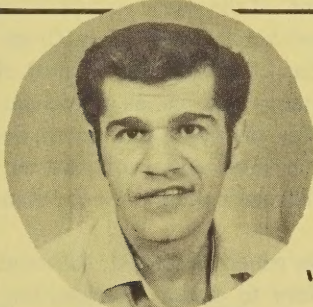
"O.J."



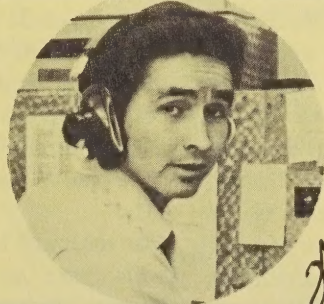
"Mickey"



Bobby



"J.W."



Willie

(2) There is something about the interpersonal relationships which naturally develop between keeper and kept which has a great deal of appeal for persons suffering from sociopathic personality, criminogenic type. (This "something" varies from patient to patient and, therefore, specific courses of treatment have been eschewed in favor of a "shotgun" approach, as popularized by district attorneys across the country.)

It is proposed that all of us, beginning immediately,

(i) Avoid fraternizing with patients. We may not be able to eradicate the impulse, but we may at least withhold the rewards.

(ii) Do what we can to find meaningful employment for disaffected guards and others. Many of us were persons of influence on the outside and there is no reason why our influence should not be used in the behalf of truly motivated patients.

(iii) Do not, under any circumstances, act inferior, shuffle your feet, lapse into dialect (if black), or tug at the forelock (if imprisoned in the United Kingdom).

In all dealings with patients, let them know that you are genuinely concerned and sensitive to their needs, but do not allow your soft-heartedness to undermine the work of your colleagues.

(iv) Continue agitating for conjugal visits and furloughs for prisoners. If these items become common-place, aside from the short-term benefits which will accrue to us as individuals, we will be performing major psychic surgery on some of the more hopeless cases. It has been demonstrated conclusively that they do not like the idea of us running around smiling, fulfilled and with some chance of coming through the prison experience more or less normal sexually.

(v) At every opportunity, say something to a patient regarding the manner in which he has helped you learn to write novels, solve differential equations, appreciate Chaucer or understand classical music. It won't be true, of course, but the thought that he is molding people into educated, cultured members of the hated outside world will make him leave the field quicker than anything -- with the possible ex-

ception of a Supreme Court willing to interpret the Constitution strictly.

SUMMARY

In this article, it is suggested, if not demonstrated, that persons who work in the field of corrections are, in general, not well. A hitherto unsuspected mental aberration, sociopathic personality, criminogenic type, is described; an analysis of the most frequent manifestations of the illness is made; finally, a treatment plan is proposed.

It would be grossly negligent of me to close the article without an acknowledgement of the invaluable aid rendered by my co-workers at the University of Attica and Menard College, without whom the work could not have begun, much less succeeded. I wish also to thank my secretary, Ms "Frenchy" DuFarge, clerk in Cellhouse 8, who typed the manuscript, made many invaluable suggestions, and provided immoral support.

The author would be more than pleased to correspond with other researchers in the field. Address correspondence to me personally in invisible ink, using the code words "progress in rehabilitation" in the text of your covering letter. *end*

mains in constant communication with our senses. This process, of course, began at the moment of our birth. Now, in regard to internal-modification which is infinitely more subtle & dependent, not only on the aforementioned external forces but our interpretation of what they signify in regard to the space between the point of birth to the point of death. "Love is stronger than death, and death is stronger than life; it is sad that men divide amongst themselves." Khalil Gibran

How do we behave? We behave - on different levels & degrees - as each other! And we justify our actions & reactions...which IS our behavior...along these same lines; that is to say that we allow the multitude to define our morality. "We are all exceptional cases. We want to appeal against something! Each of us insists on being innocent at all costs, even if he has to accuse the whole world." Albert Camus.

At present, the modification of our behavior (in regard to higher ideals) is in a condition of stasis & shall, without doubt, remain so as long as we give absolute credibility to

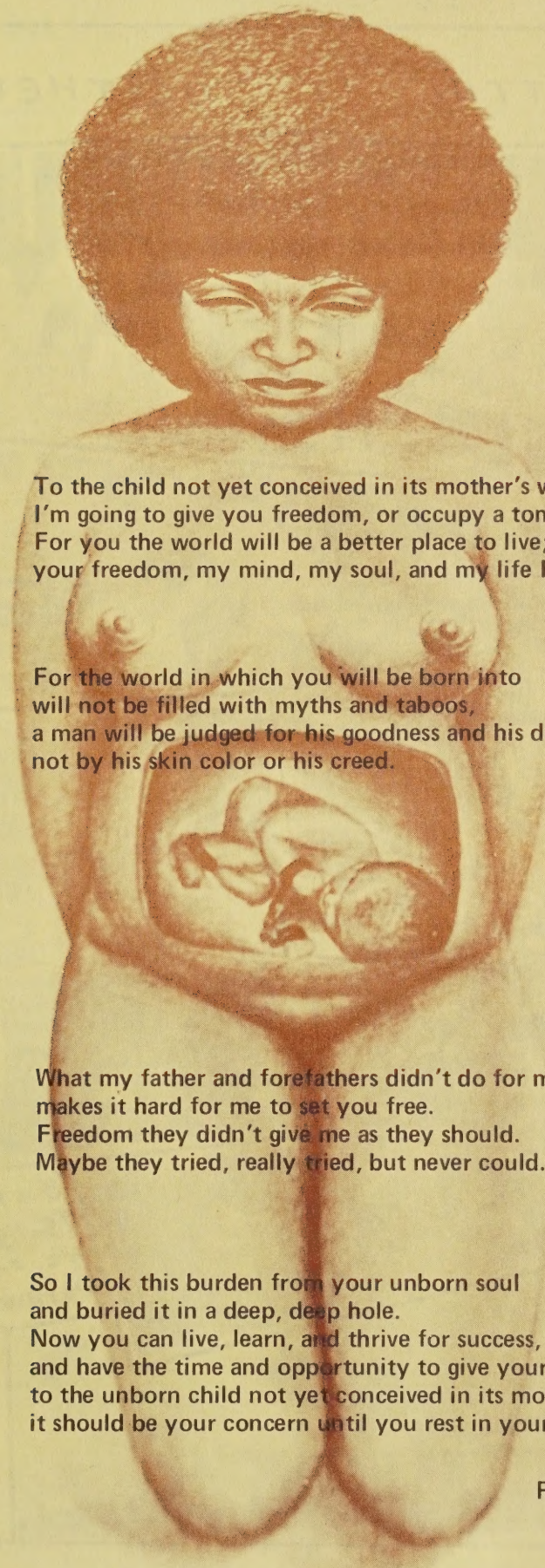
our present interpretation of the purpose of our Being... As long as we give relevance - without question - to our present system of values.

"The true measure of human value is, in short, quantity and quality, not of thought or feeling or action, but of consciousness of why and how and what is right that man should think and feel and act. The standard is applicable to everybody, for the simple reason that it is possible for each of us, with no great skill in thought or art or affairs, to try to become more conscious of ourselves and of the world in which we live. The highest is he who knows himself best." A.R. Orage.

In regard to the evolution of man or the survival of mankind, it is of prime importance that we, as individuals, accept the personal responsibility for which this growth depends. This entails the complete re-evaluation of what we - in the kind & gracious title of Human Beings - take for granted!

"Man returneth to the door from which he started. Although in his search he went from door to door." Gulshani-Raz.

TO THE UNBORN CHILD



To the child not yet conceived in its mother's womb,
I'm going to give you freedom, or occupy a tomb.
For you the world will be a better place to live;
your freedom, my mind, my soul, and my life I'll give.

For the world in which you will be born into
will not be filled with myths and taboos,
a man will be judged for his goodness and his deeds,
not by his skin color or his creed.

What my father and forefathers didn't do for me,
makes it hard for me to set you free.
Freedom they didn't give me as they should.
Maybe they tried, really tried, but never could.

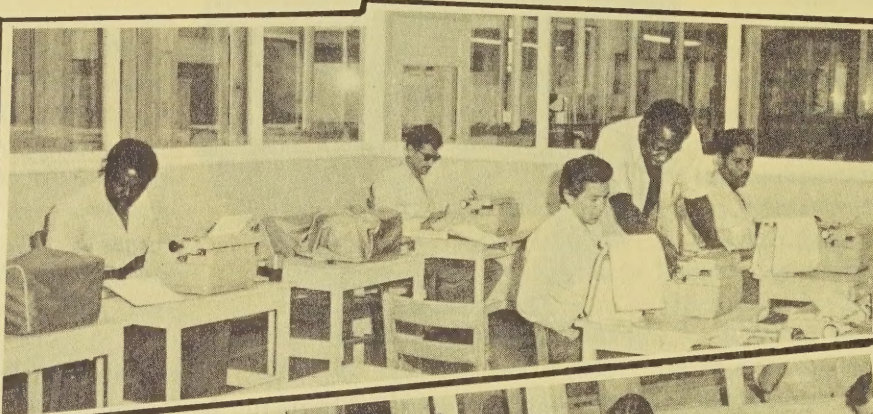
So I took this burden from your unborn soul
and buried it in a deep, deep hole.
Now you can live, learn, and thrive for success,
and have the time and opportunity to give your best
to the unborn child not yet conceived in its mother's womb--
it should be your concern until you rest in your tomb.

Robert "Scandolius" Wells

PASTEL BY
R. JOHNSON

GETTIN' IT TOGETHER

PECK
PECK
PECK....
uh...
PECK!



"THIS DO-
DAD CON-
TROLS THIS
THIGAMA-
JIG..."

"WHATCHA GOT
FOR NUMBER 10?"



z z z z
z z

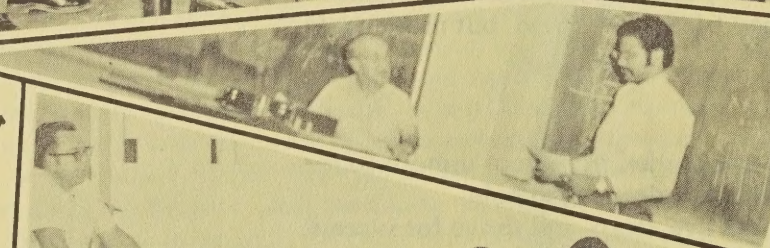
$$A = \frac{R}{B}$$

$$10^3 \times \sqrt{7}$$

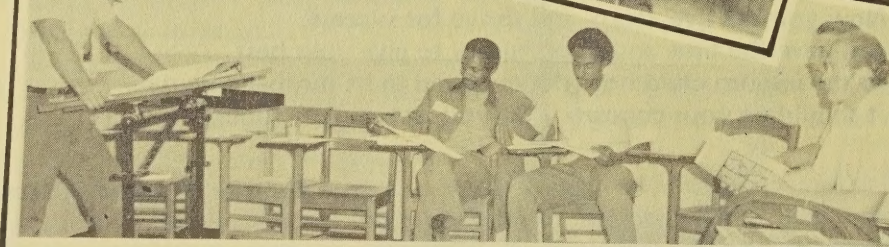
$$- \bar{y} <$$



"W"
ε
L
L!
!?



"BUT DIG, IF Q IS EQUAL
TO 1/3 R, AND R IS =
T2, THEN X AIN'T GOT
NOTHIN TO DO WITH IT"



"WELL
WHAT?!"

THE JOINT

The narrow ledge of miserable

EXISTENCE

Hearts

beating
intense
wary
feelings
meshed

with dull
dull
pains of
emptiness,
loneliness,
nostalgia,

REVERIES

blasted by
undercurrents
of violence,
hate, mad egos and fear.

SOULS.

S
H
A
C
K
L
E
D

TOGETHER

to an outdated mentality
thriving on gun turrets
32 ft. high walls
clubs
mace
gas
chains
dungeons and

FRIGID ATTITUDES

minds
degraded,
destroyed by
unscrupulous design

FRUSTRATIONS

I	H	D	R
S	U	E	E
O	M	P	P
L	I	R	R
A	L	I	E
T	I	V	S
I	A	A	S
O	T	T	I
N	I	I	O
	O	O	N
	N	N	

AND SEXUAL STARVATION

POLITICOS

mocking humanity,
perpetuating failure after
systematic failure, to know
that their tomorrows are assured,
and their gains and power forever insured
and the

S
H
A
C
K
L
E
D

SOULS

THEIR pains they must endure
for no one really cares.....O

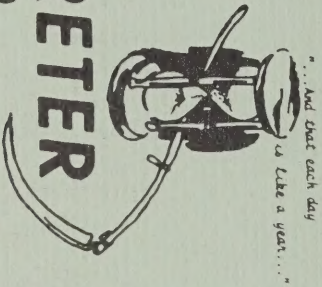
GOD!!
O
GOD!!
O
GOD!!

INTERPRETER

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